



The Hongkong Telegraph

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TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

NO MUNITIONS FOR CHINA.

FIVE POWERS MINISTERS' ADVICE.

Shanghai, May 2.
The Five Powers Ministers in Peking have had a meeting and, following the American Minister's proposal, passed a resolution that no munitions be supplied to China under existing or future agreements until the political situation in China is settled. They will also ask the Ministers belonging to other Powers to support the proposal.

FUTURE OF TSINGTAU.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS OPPOSE FIVE POWERS' CONTROL.

Shanghai, May 2.
All the Christian converts in Nanking have sent a joint telegram to Wong Tsing-ting asking him to oppose the decision to put Tsingtau under the Five Powers' control.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK IN SIGHT.

Shanghai, May 2.
The peace delegates had a Conference yesterday and discussed again the local administration question, but as both sides differed widely in their opinions, the meeting adjourned early without achieving any result. As both sides were unwilling to assume any responsibility, the legal question was not discussed and unless both delegations brace up and do some real work the Conference will soon be in a state of deadlock again.

Chien Nung-fun has sent Chang Pak-ying to Shanghai to consult the Conference as to how to settle the military question. Owing to the critical situation respecting the question of Parliament, the On Fook party has sent Wong Yun-chuen and Wong Wun-pang to Shanghai to study the situation and devise the best measures to take.

PEKING BANK NOTES DECLINE.

Shanghai, May 2.
The price of bank notes in Peking has dropped to 62 per cent. The China Bank shareholders ask Chu Sai-chong to save the situation.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS MERCANTILE MARINE.

OFFICERS' DEMANDS CONCEDED.

Singapore, May 2.
The steamer owners have conceded the officers' demands, by Government request. A Commission is being appointed to report within a month.

STRAITS GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL.

Singapore, May 2.
His Excellency the Governor bade farewell to the F.M.S. rulers and officials at the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur.

STRAITS GANG ROBBERS.

ARE THEY BEING PAID?

Singapore, May 2.
In the course of a debate by the Federal Council on the question of gang robberies, the Chief Secretary accused the Chinese community of failure to assist with information, adding that many were believed to be paying the robbers in order to avoid being robbed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SQUADRONS VISIT FRANCE.

WARM FRENCH TRIBUTES.

London, April 22.
At the invitation of the French Government two British squadrons are visiting France. An elaborate programme for a week's entertainment has been arranged for the officers and crews, commanded by Admiral Beatty in Paris. The officers are making a tour of the battlefields, including Rheims. The occasion of the visit is the subject of leading articles in the French newspapers which warmly tribute the British Navy.

FIRST SQUADRON ARRIVES.

Cherbourg, April 22.
A British squadron comprising four battleships, one cruiser, and eight destroyers commanded by Vice-Admiral Levison has arrived. The town was profusely decorated.

ANOTHER BATCH.

Brest, April 22.
A second squadron of five cruisers and eight destroyers commanded by Admiral Tyrwhitt has arrived. Enormous crowds welcomed the Naval men.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver at 24 1/2 spot.

London, April 22.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

London, April 19.
General Hertzog and members of the South African Nationalists Delegation have arrived. General Hertzog declined to discuss their plans and prospects as it was the delegation's wish to present its case direct before the British Government.

GERMANY'S DREAMS OF DOMINATION.

NEW DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Paris, April 29.
The Journal publishes a number of authentic and hitherto unpublished documents obtained from Herr Eisner's Private Secretary, including Erzberger's Memorandum to the German Estate and Army leaders in 1914, outlining the German war aims the object of which was therein outlined as the establishment of Germany's military domination on the Continent for at least a century. After the signing of peace, the Memorandum proposed that Germany should not tolerate on her frontiers any neutral incapable of maintaining its own neutrality. Germany would throw off the unbearable tutelage of Great Britain in world politics and would shatter the Russian Colossus. Germany should control Belgium, the whole of the French Coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, with possession of the Channel Islands, whilst the mines of French Lorraine should be controlled by Germany.

ARMED CHINESE ATTACK POLICE.

SHOTS FIRED AT INDIAN CONSTABLES.

The rumour prevailing this morning of an attack by armed Chinese on the Police at near Yauma's last night is confirmed by the following facts which have come to hand:

About 9 p.m. last night while two Indian policemen were on patrol on their way back from Kowloon City to Taishekoo, where they would be met by the Yaumati patrol, three men approached them from the direction of Yaumati. The constables questioned the men, and, without any warning, one of the Chinese drew his revolver and fired six shots in succession at the constables. The aim was erratic, the bullets going wide.

The Indian constables then fired in return. One of the Chinese was wounded in the head, and was arrested with the revolver in his possession.

Another man, who had nine rounds of ammunition on his person, was arrested, while the third succeeded in making his escape.

THE ATTACK ON PARSEES.

TWO ARRESTS.

The Police have effected the arrest of the two Chinese servants who are alleged to have committed a murderous assault on Mr. B. Tardavia and Mr. J. Langdana, Parsees, who are the manager and assistant of the firm of Gotta & Co., 22, Peel Street respectively.

DAY BY DAY.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 19 amounted to 74,846 tons and the sales during the period, to 78,056 tons.

Mr. A. W. Van Andel, of the Holland China Trading Company, and who has been prominently connected with the Corinthian Yacht Club for some years, is shortly leaving the Colony on furlough.

18-IN. GUN WITH 35-MILE RANGE.

The United States War Department is planning the manufacture of 18-inch guns with a range of about 35 miles. The length of the gun would be about 75 feet. Such a gun (says the Central News Washington correspondent) would be heavier than any existing guns in the country's armory.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSAILANT.

UNREPENTANT AT HIS TRIAL.

The Anarchist Cottin, who made the attempt on the life of M. Clemenceau on Feb. 19, was tried by court-martial in Paris recently. Col. Hyvert presided over the Court, and Capt. Mornet, the Government Prosecutor at the Bolo and Bonnet Rouge courts-martial, prosecuted Cottin, who was defended by Maître Oscar Bloch. Cottin was tried on three charges—the attempted murder with premeditation of Clemenceau, of Francois Couraut (a policeman), and of Decaudin (a soldier chauffeur). Clemenceau was hit by four bullets, one penetrating his shoulder. The policeman was wounded in the right cheek, and the soldier in the right arm. Cottin had confessed that he had planned to murder the Premier, and not only showed no regret for his act, but declared that, if necessary, he would renew the attempt. Seventeen witnesses were summoned to give evidence, but Clemenceau himself was not among them.

While the report of Captain Bouchardo into the affair was being read Cottin took notes on a sheet of papers which he consulted from time to time. He is a very pale young man, and showed not the least trace of nervousness. After the reading of the report he asked permission to make a few remarks. Then he launched into a harangue which it was difficult to follow.

He spoke of many things—of anarchy, pamphlets, and meetings, and of his earnings as a cabinet-maker, which he put at 30s. a day for three months. When he came to the crime with which he was charged he readily admitted that he would do the same thing again if he thought his act would lead to any improvement.

Cottin is proud of his library, which he informed the Court cost £24, and included the works of philosophers, whose names he rattled off. He resented the imputation that he was "a poisonous flower." "That is an insult to a whole party," he said. Dr. Roubinovich who had subjected Cottin to a mental examination, spoke of him as a man of average intelligence, badly directed. His criminal act, the doctor added, was "the tragic expression of an evil doctrine which he desired to apply to the end, and he ought to be held responsible."

CIVIL SERVANTS' DEMANDS.

A crowded meeting of civil servants, members of the Civil Servants' Alliance, was held in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently and passed a resolution demanding the introduction of a scheme providing for consultation between the Government and civil servants on conditions of service, and asking for a revision of the existing conditions of service.

AMATEUR BOXING SPLIT.

THE S.A.B.A.'S BIG BLUNDER.

Writing in the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, "Looker-on" says:

Frankly, I am disappointed at the mess that has been made of the peace negotiations between the S.A.B.A. and the S.A.B.G. and W.A. The dual control had lasted long enough in all conscience, and everyone with the good of the game at heart welcomed the prospect of a settlement. Everything appeared to be going smoothly, and after the Glasgow conference it seemed as if there remained but a few formalities before a satisfactory reunion was established.

Nobody then was prepared for the bombshell caused by the S.A.B.A. breaking off the negotiations. Hitherto I have had some sympathy with that body, but I must confess to a feeling that they have made a very big blunder, and one that the public will not readily condone.

The Edinburgh delegates agreed to the amalgamation scheme discussed at Glasgow, and naturally one would have expected them to support it when the general meeting of the S.A.B.A. was called. Not so, however. On the return journey to the capital the matter was again discussed, and it was soon evident that there was a serious rift in the lute. A private meeting of the members of the S.A.B.A. was called, and with the president supporting the status quo, it was little wonder that it was decided to go no further with the union proposals.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Still, the evil is done, and will not readily be undone. In fact, it looks as if it is going to be war to the knife, and we will again have the absurdity of having two sets of Scottish champions.

Further, I see the S.A.B.G. and W.A. are going to carry the fight into the enemy's camp. They have engaged the Synd Hall for Wednesday the 19th March, three days before the S.A.B.A. championships, and are arranging a very attractive programme. The choice of date shows how the wind blows, and with so many clever performers at their command the Glasgow Association can, for the present at any rate, stage better bouts than the S.A.B.A. can. At the same time, the present "boom" in the noble art may ensure that the attendance at the championships will not suffer.

That this active antagonistic spirit should be introduced the S.A.B.A. have but themselves to blame. In short, they asked for it.

The truth is that the S.A.B.A. want rousing up, and the introduction of some fresh blood would not come amiss. To my mind, they have shown a pettiness that was foreign to the task in hand of creating one strong Boxing Union for the whole of Scotland.

One of the chief arguments used by the S.A.B.A. for standing aloof has been the alleged irregularities in the conduct of the sport in the West of Scotland. Now it was evident from the recent action of the S.A.B.G. and W.A. that they are determined to have matters put on a proper footing and the S.A.B.A. could have lent their aid in this direction. Even at this eleventh hour one would feel hope that the breach could be healed, but the Edinburgh association by their action have made it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for negotiations to be reopened.

A PROFESSIONAL SHOW.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the success that has attended the amateurs, the professionals are now going to have a cut in Edinburgh, and they set the ball rolling by running a tournament at the Synd Hall, Edinburgh, recently. A first-class programme has been got together by the professionals, and a very attractive one it is. The programme is as follows:—

prominent welter weights, Sergeant-Instructor, Davis, Edinburgh, and Seaman, Williamson, Liverpool, who are scheduled for a twenty rounds contest.

While there is a marked contrast in their styles, the fight should be a good one. Both have a good record and as they have done plenty fighting recently they should strip in the pink. Wilkinson is a fast and tricky boxer who makes full use of the ring and a feature of his boxing is the clever manner in which he covers up with the gloves. He outpointed Eddie Beattie in nearly every round, until the 14th when the Scottish Champion administered the sleeping punch.

Davis was reserve to Sergeant Johnny Basham in the recent Allied Tournament in London, and has been fighting regularly of late, both in Glasgow and the Midlands of England, one of his latest victims being Leacombe Moreland, Nottingham, who is considered to be one of the most likely 11 stone men in England. Though not so clever as Wilkinson, Davis, relies more on his punch and is a game and determined boxer.

THE BROTHERS BUCHAN.

Supporting the principal bout are other three contests over 10 rounds. Two local men in Tony and Walter Buchan, Leith, meet Charlie Perriman, Portsmouth, and George Clark, Glasgow, respectively. The Buchans need no introduction to the Edinburgh public, but being engaged on Government work, their appearances in the ring of late have been very rare.

It will be recalled that Wattle went a gruelling 10 round with Wally Ross, Glasgow, who, by the way, is now an aspirant for bantam championship honours, and he also went 10 rounds with the Tylorstown Terror, Jimmy Wilde, at Liverpool.

Perriman is well known in the South of England and has met a number of good men at The Ring, Blackfriars. Another clever boy, Telegraphist Wills, clashes with Stoker Joe Hackett. Wills on his last appearance in the city had the worse of the argument with the crack amateur Alex Ireland, but at that time he was serving aboard a T.B.D. and entered the ring, in the rough, and was unable to do himself justice. The early impressions gave one the idea that the Telegraphist knew how to handle himself. He has a wicked right, and is up against a tough opponent; but having paid more attention to training he should now give a glimpse of his true form.

Taken all over the programme seems a highly satisfactory one, and if it meets with the patronage it deserves, the promoters will not hesitate to stage further contests.

"TIME THERE WAS UNEST."

The Rev. Dr. Scott Liddget, speaking at the Kingway Hall recently on the subject of "Christian Union and Civic Service," said there must be an attempt to give organised expression to the unity of the Church, to seek a body for it, and make it visible to all mankind, so that the Church United would be an instrument for promoting the coming of the Kingdom of God. "The world is sick of our divisions," he said, "and expects us to show the same courage and self-sacrifice as is being shown in secular circles for the League of Nations. Our English cities show the marks not only of the greatness, but of the shortcomings of our race." He pictured London reduced to the state of Pompeii, and said that the remarks of future generations on such a city would be that the people who lived in Whitechapel and Bermondsey must have been most patient; that they ought not to have been so patient; and that it was time that there was industrial unrest among them. "Civic service must protect the moral sanctities and raise the whole standard of life." The Rev. Dr. Liddget concluded by saying that the Kingdom of God is not a distant ideal, but a reality.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 5.3-16d.

LEST WE FORGET.

If the Germans found an asylum outside a cottage, where they cut it through, these stupid and depraved men have devastated the region, and left it inhabited by women and children who are moribund with misery and starvation. It is incredible, but they made the girls attend to the market gardens and then took all the produce. After what I have seen lately I really cannot picture the German being received again within the European family even as a prodigal. One remembers the little ghosts walking about the ruins of homes, and loathes all the German name stands for. Yet, apparently, he is aware that others will not behave in the blackguardly way he does himself. In the mortuary chapel of the Chateau of Gruyencourt, near Nele, some German troops have dismantled and robbed the altar, and opened the coffin of a well-known Frenchman in the vault. Yet in a neighbouring village they have left a new and elaborate little cemetery for German soldiers with posts of stones and ornamental chains, and with a pensive angel of marble overlooking all. A Special Correspondent of the "Times," France, March 25, 1917.

HONGKONG'S HAWKERS.

ARE THERE TOO MANY?

According to the Wei Tei Yot Po, correspondence from two hawkers and one local merchant complaining at the limiting of the number of hawkers' licences by the authorities was dealt with at the meeting of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce held on Monday, the 28th April.

During the discussion the Chairman said there were already too many hawkers, among whom thieves were found. He compared the number of hawkers in Hongkong with the number of hawkers in England and stated that the proportion of hawkers to the whole population of Hongkong was on the average of 1 to 50. He asked those present if they could suggest any good way of solving the matter. Nobody put forward any suggestion and the matter was therefore referred back.

CHINESE CUSTOMS IN HONGKONG.

A CORRECTION.

The report in the Northern Chinese Press to the effect that the sanction of the Hongkong Government has been obtained to establish a Chinese Customs in the Colony and that the Inspector General has been deputed to proceed to Hongkong to sign an agreement in connection therewith, creates a somewhat misleading impression. There is no question of establishing a Customs office in Hongkong. As is known, there is a Customs branch in Kowloon, which is permitted by the British Government, for the assistance of the Chinese authorities, in return for reciprocal assistance. What is being contemplated is a revision of the conditions under which that mutual assistance is given.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Howitt-Phillips Co. present "Miles and Miles." 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—11.15 p.m.
Grand Theatre—11.15 p.m.

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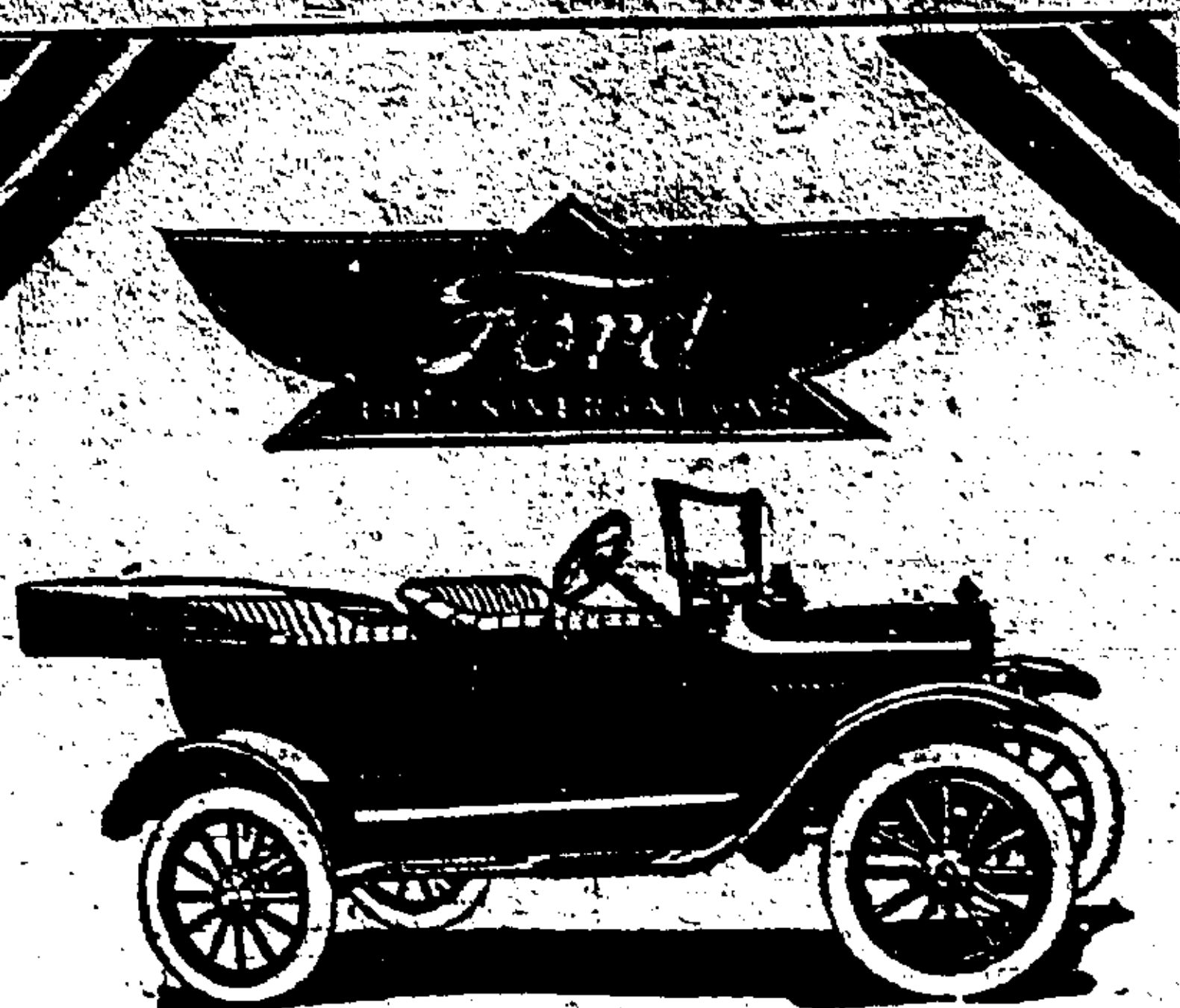
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A REMINISCENCE.

A. F. A. Milne, writes in the
Daily News as follows:

We were resting after the first
battle of the Somme. Naturally
all the talk of the Mess was of
after-the-war. Ours was the H.
Q. Mess, and I was the only
subaltern: none of us was under
thirty. With a gravity befitting
our years and (except for myself)
our rank, we discussed not only
restaurants and revues, but also
Reconstruction.

The Colonel's idea of Recon-
struction included a large army
of conscripts. He did not call
them conscripts. The fact that he
had chosen to be a soldier
himself, out of all the professions
open to him, made it difficult for
him to understand why a million
others should not do the same
without compulsion. At any
rate, we must have the men. The
one thing the war had taught us
was that we must have a real
Continental army.

I asked why. "There's not to
reason why" on parade, but in the
H. Q. Mess on active service the
Colonel is a fellow human being.
So I asked him why we wanted a
large army after the war.

For the moment he was a loss.
Of course, he might have said
"Germany," had it not been de-
cided already that there would
be no Germany after the war. He
did not like to say "France,"
seeing that we were even then
enjoying the hospitality of the
most delightful of French villages.
So, after a little hesitation, he
said "Spain."

At least he put it like this:
"Of course, we must have an
army, a large army."

"But why?" I said again.
"How else can you—can you
defend the honour of your
country?"

"The Navy!"
"The Navy! Pooh! The Navy
isn't a weapon of attack; it's a
weapon of defence."

"But you said 'defend.'"
"Attack," put in the Major,
oracularly, "is the best defence."
"Exactly."

I hinted at the possibilities of
blockade. The Colonel was scorn-
ful. "Sitting down under an in-
sult for months and months," he
called it, until you starved the
enemy into surrender. He want-
ed something much more picture-
que, more quickly effective than
that. (Something, presumably,
more like the Somme.)

"But give me an example, I
said, of what you mean by
'insults' and 'honour.'"

Whereupon he gave me this
extraordinary example of the
need for a large army.

"Well, supposing," he said,
"that all the English women in
Madrid were suddenly murdered,
what would you do?"

I thought for a moment, and
then said that I should probably
decide not to take my wife to
Madrid until things had settled
down a bit.

"I'm supposing that you're
Prime Minister," said the Colonel,
a little annoyed. "What is
England going to do?"

"Ah!... Well, one might do
nothing. After all, what is one
to do? One can't restore them
to life."

The Colonel, the Major, even
the Adjutant, expressed their
contempt for such a cowardly
policy. So I tried again.

"Well," I said, "I might decide
to murder all the Spanish women
in London, just to even things
up."

The Adjutant laughed. But
the Colonel was taking it too
seriously for that.

"Do you mean it?" he asked.
"Well, what would you do,
sir?"

"Land an army in Spain," he
said promptly, "and show them
what it meant to treat English-
women like that."

"I see. They would resist, of
course?"
"No doubt."

"Yes. But equally—without
doubt—we should win in the end?"

"Certainly."

"And so to re-establish England's
honour."

"Quite so."

"I see. Well, Sir, I really
think my way is the better. To
avenge the fifty murdered En-
glishwomen, you are going to
kill (say) 100,000 Spaniards who
have had no connection with the
murders, and 50,000 Englishmen
who are even less concerned.
Indirectly also you will cause
the death of hundreds of guiltless
Spanish women and children,
besides destroying the happiness
of thousands of English wives.
Surely my way—of murdering
only fifty innocents—is just as
effective—and much more
humane."

"That's nonsense," said the
Colonel shortly.

"And the other is war."

We were silent for a little, and
then the Colonel poured himself
out a whisky.

"All the same," he said, as he
went back to his seat, "you
haven't answered my question."

"What was that, sir?"

"What would you do in the
case I mentioned. Seriously?"

"Oh! Well, I stick to my first
answer. I would do nothing—
except, of course, ask for an ex-
planation and an apology. If you
can apologise for that sort of
thing."

"And if they were refused?"
"Have no more official rela-
tions with Spain."

"That's all you would do?"
"Yes."

"And you think that that
is consistent with the hon-
our of a great nation like
England?"

"Perfectly."
"Oh! Well, I don't."

An indignant silence followed.
"May I ask you a question now,
sir?" I said at last.

"Well?"
"Suppose this time England
begins. Suppose we murder all
the Spanish women in London
first. What are you going to do
as Spanish Premier?"

"Er—I don't quite—"
"Are you going to order the
Spanish Fleet to sail for the
mouth of the Thames, and hurl
itself upon the British Fleet?"

"Of course not. She has no
fleet."

"Then do you agree with the
Spanish Colonel, who goes
about saying that Spain's honour
will never be safe until she has
a fleet as big as England's?"

"That's ridiculous. They
couldn't possibly."

"Then what could Spain do in
the circumstances?"

"Well, she—er—she could—er
—protest."

"And would that be consistent
with the honour of a small nation
like Spain?"

"In the circumstance," said the
Colonel, judiciously, "—yes."

"So that, what it comes to is
this. Honour only demands that
you should attack the other man
if you are much bigger than he is.
When a man insults my wife, I
look him carefully over; if he is
a stone heavier than I, then I
satisfy my honour by ignoring
him. But if he only has one leg,
and is three stones lighter, honour
demands that I should jump on
him."

"We're talking of nations,"
said the Colonel, gruffly, "not
of men. It's a question of prestige."

"Which would be increased by
a victory over Spain?"

The Major began to get
nervous. After all, I was only a
subaltern. He tried to cool the
atmosphere a little.

"I don't know why poor old
Spain should be dragged into it
like this," he said, with a laugh.
"I had a very jolly time in
Madrid years ago."

"Oh, I only gave Spain as an
example," said the Colonel,
casually.

"It might just as well have
been Switzerland," I suggested.

There was silence for a little.
"Talking of Switzerland—"
I said, as I knocked out my pipe.

"Oh, go on," said the Colonel,
with a good-humoured shrug.
"I've brought this on myself."

"Well, sir, what I was wonder-
ing was—What would happen to
the honour of England if fifty
Englishwomen were murdered in
Chamonix?"

The Colonel was silent.

"However large an army we
had—I went on."

"The Colonel struck a match.
"It's a funny thing, honour," I
said. "And prestige."

"The Colonel pulled at his pipe.
"Just fancy," I murmured,
"the Swiss can do what they like
to British subjects in Switzerland,
and we can't get at them. Yet
England's prestige, does not
suffer, the world is no worse a
place for living in, and one can
spend quite a safe holiday in
Chamonix."

"I remember being there in
'94," began the Major, harshly.

NOTICES

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HOW CRIMINALS ARE MADE.

BY MAX PLOWMAN.

Tim was eight years old, and he
had deliberately thrown a stone
at the glass of a lamp-post. He
had succeeded in hitting it, and
was taken by a policeman in the
very act. Tim's mother was laid
up with influenza. Tim's father
had fought in the Great War, but
was now out of work.

So Tim was not sent to a
reformatory, but his mother who
dragged herself from a sick bed
to make Tim's defence (he having
no hope to make for himself), was
let off with a heavy fine—heavy,
that is for a woman with
influenza whose separation
allowance has suddenly ceased.

But unless Tim has been
severely thrashed I am afraid
justice has not been done. That
he was the only culprit is not dis-
puted. What has the psycholo-
gist to say about it? "He says,
first, that in throwing a stone at a
lamp-post Tim was showing
destructive activity due to some
inhibition which prevented Tim
from using that energy creatively.
He wants to know what toys the
child had."

"And, adds the psychologist,
"in beating the child, stone-
throwing, and all that it betokens,
will have been constellated by
Tim with his mother as the up-
holder of authority: with the
police, the Court, and the magis-
trate, as agents of that power,
and finally with Law and Order
themselves."

"Tim's hatred of his physical
pain will be transferred to all
those objects and persons in the
form of fear, and upon them he
will seek to be revenged. Stone-
throwing will be thus beaten into
his consciousness, and whenever
he has the audacity to use his
energy creatively, he will find an
inhibition in his efforts to do so,
caused by the fact that the fear
of being beaten and the use of
that energy will, by that time,
have become permanently co-
related in his mind."

My small boy is hardly three
years old. He is too small to
break the glass of lamp-posts, so
he won't be tried in the Children's
Court—yet. This morning we
went shopping together. I bought
some picture postcards, which I
gave him to carry home for me.
His interest in the cards made
him loiter. So I took the cards
from him. He protested, but I hid
the cards and caused him to for-
get them.

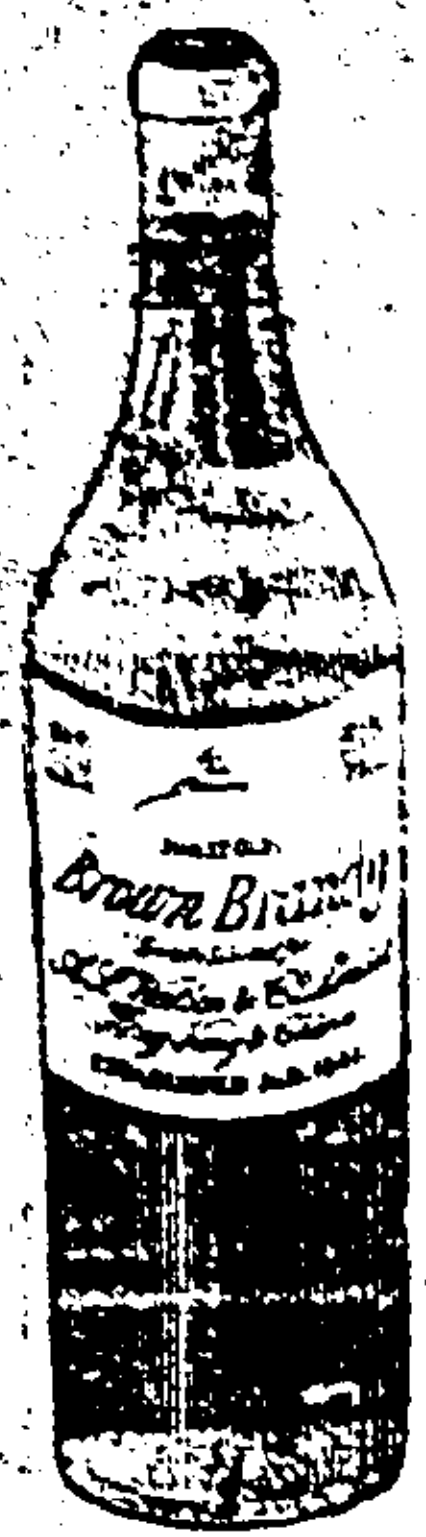
When we arrived home the
table was laid for lunch; and his
first act was to throw the knives
and forks all over the floor. He
then went into the bedroom,
seeking what he could destroy;
and having again littered the
floor, began to tear the wallpaper.

"Queer things, children," I
thought. "This has never
happened until to-day."

Then I remembered what I
believe the psychologists call
"fixation" of interest. I
remembered the cards and gave
them to him.

Quite suddenly he began to
behave like a small saint,
and entirely ceased from being
the embodiment of tractation.
He became as amiable and soci-
able as a member of the community
as well as a magistrate, or as
his father and; and together we
patiently wrote on one of the
cards a note to his grandmother
inviting her to give the saint
a visit.

If the magistrate who sen-
tenced Tim would give me a call
I believe we might learn some-
thing together about the making
of criminals. Yes, and I am
sure that we might not learn
the cause of the next war. That
I am.



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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1919.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Considering the length of time which has been occupied by the delegates to the Conference at Shanghai, which is charged with the task of bringing about a settlement of the troubles which have been exercising such an unsettling influence in China, well-wishers of the country must have almost lost patience. One would imagine that the problems involved were as intricate as those with which the Paris Conference is dealing, whereas, in point of fact, the whole matter is one of nothing out of the ordinary which has become so rampant in the North especially. We are aware that it is not merely a matter between North and South, though it appears such on the face of things. Enough has been revealed in China's affairs of late to warrant the belief that there are foreign influences operating behind the scenes, and influences, incidentally, which might easily involve serious prospects for China. It may be this factor which is unduly protracting the settlement, but, be that as it may, there is no disputing the desirability of a speedy culmination of the efforts being made to bring about peace, order and good progress.

We spoke the other day of the break which occurred some time back in the Conference gatherings, but which was eventually overcome by the delegates consenting to meeting again. However, there has now been another interruption, for a telegram to hand a couple of days ago gave the news that the Southern delegates, on arriving at the Conference Hall, found that the Northern representatives were not present. This fact, of course, has set many rumours going, some of a startling nature, but we are told, in a wire which we published yesterday, that the real reason is to be found in the fact that the delegates could not come to terms regarding the local administration question, that the matter was referred to a Committee and that pending the Committee's report it was useless to resume the gathering. Whether this is the true explanation or not, it would be hard to say, but it is a thousand pities that there should be these continuous interruptions. We see that the *North China Daily News* speaks of the increasing difficulty of taking the Conference seriously or of hoping that it will effect any radical reforms. Even the delegates, it is said, are more than ever convinced that it does not great a matter what they decide, since there is very little likelihood of the Conference's decisions being approved and formally ratified by both parties. We are not surprised to hear this, for in our last comment on the matter we mentioned the probability of the various questions under consideration being settled behind the scenes by those who have nothing to do with the Conference. Such are the ways of Chinese politicians.

What disinterested observers want to see, for China's own sake, is that the military clique shall be put under restraint, and its power very much limited, if not totally abolished. But there are wheels within wheels, and there are even grounds for believing that certain foreign interests are at the back of the militarists. That, of course, makes the problem all the harder to tackle, but if all the anti-militarists of China, whether they hail from North or South, would concentrate on this one issue, they would, we are sure, soon find the other matters right themselves in course of time. The cry still goes up for really disinterested, high-minded Chinese leaders to come forward, to unite on essentials, and, above all, to show a determination to preserve the nation from internal and external influences of a disintegrating character. China could, if she willed it, save herself; others, however sympathetic, can only help her.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.

If there is any subject that is a continual source of discussion in the Far East it is exchange. Day in and day out the closing exchange rate is eagerly scanned by the "foreigners" in the Colony. During the week there has been a steady rise in the rate, which went up on Wednesday to 3s. 5 3/16d. on demand. It dropped next day to 3s. 4 15/16d. and later a further farthing, but again rose yesterday. The cause of this is due to speculation in Shanghai, the Hongkong market rising and dropping in sympathy with Shanghai. The Chinese gold merchants of Shanghai have been buying heavily recently. Exchange at present is below parity. The speculators do not worry about the rate of silver. Silver is more or less a fixture. The fluctuation is a local matter between Hongkong and Shanghai, the gamblers in the Treaty Port influencing the course of exchange to a great extent. Again, another factor which influences the exchange market is the volume of exports and imports. Big exports will put up the rate, while heavy imports will bring it down. It may be that heavy consignments of goods are awaiting exportation from China, and these will perform have to be financed by the banks. The fluctuation in the sterling rate of exchange is due to the cross rate of exchange. Silver was quoted for a long time at 47 7/8d. It went down to 47 3/4d. and started going up to 48 3/4d. and 48 15/16d. (which was the highest). It is now quoted at 48 3/16d.

REFORMATORY AND REFORMS.

A number of people, notably Mr. Bowley and Mr. Pollock, have recently been advocating the establishment of reformatories in Hongkong. It will interest our readers to know that there was formerly a reformatory in Causeway Bay, the gift of the late Mr. E. R. Bellios. It was placed under a trustee vested in the Government and run by them. There were not sufficient inmates, and the establishment did not fulfil its mission. By consent of the trustee the reformatory was turned over to the London Mission, who are using it as a home for Chinese girls. It is suggested that the Tung Wah Hospital can run a reformatory more economically than the Government, which came under the control of the Government just as the Tung Wah Hospital does. The reformatory could be run just on the same lines as the Po Leung-kuk, the home for stray girls. To have an up-to-date reformatory, there would have to be a large staff of teachers employed to instruct the young criminals in various handicrafts, and this would cost money. At any rate, it is argued by some that a small band of youthful criminals would not justify the expenditure. Whether the Government should look at the question from a profit and loss account we will not discuss. If the need for a reformatory in the Colony is insisted and if the youthful ringleaders justify it, the Government might possibly be prevailed upon to tackle the problem.

A POOR EXPLANATION.

The explanation given in a telegram yesterday as to why there was no meeting of the Peace Conference at Shanghai on the 21st ultimo would appear to have been brief in the same manner as with some of the members of the Conference have so well qualified themselves for admission. The excuse is that because both sides could not come to terms regarding the local administration question it was useless to hold a conference. Hence the Northern delegates did not come. Quite so; they did not come, neither did they send any word to the Southern delegates that they were not coming. They allowed the latter to wait at the German Club for some hours without any explanation as to their absence. If there was any semblance of a desire for a businesslike procedure on the part of any who deemed it useless to hold a meeting, surely word would have been sent. The Northerners evidently recovered later from their little tantrum, for a further conference was held on the 31st ult. The whole thing appears to be nothing more than the usual sham and desire to prolong matters as much as possible for some purpose known only to those concerned, and, for all the good that has been achieved so far, the whole bag of tricks might just as well turn itself into the same inane, revelling party which conducted its absurdities in the same edifice in which the Conference is being held, before finally being shown the door.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S ABILITY SHOULD BE RATED BY WHAT HE FINISHES AND NOT BY WHAT HE ATTEMPTS.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., left for Home by the *Atsuta Maru* to-day.

The West River is again down to winter level and shipping is at present hampered. At Wuchow, the depth is six feet 6 inches.

The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were seven of plague (all Chinese), of which five terminated fatally.

A Chinese woman was to-day fined \$200, or, in default, two months' hard labour, for having two tael of illicit opium.

The two Chinese arrested in connection with the robbery on a junk off Wanchai have been discharged owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of \$15, towards the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and family left for Home by the *Atsuta Maru* to-day. There was a large gathering of friends to see them off, and the launch was literally loaded with flowers.

Considerable excitement was caused shortly after ten o'clock this morning, just near the Wink Lok wharf, by a little girl falling overboard from a junk. She was rescued with considerable difficulty and appeared to be little the worse for her immersion.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. announces that telegraphic communication with Chafoo, Tientsin, Peking, and other places in North China is totally interrupted. Telegrams are being posted daily from Shanghai to Tientsin.

The Bishop of Victoria Hongkong will to-morrow (Sunday) hold a Confirmation and preach at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 11 a.m. and preach at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. All seats are free at the Cathedral Sunday evening service.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Lmai, Principal of the Central Theological College, Tokyo, is now staying a few days in the Colony; he will conduct a communion service in Japanese in the Bishop's Chapel at St. Paul's College to-morrow morning.

Three German teachers, Moll, Meitz and Griser of the Canton German Middle School have sent in their petition to the Ministry of Interior asking for special permission to remain in Canton. Another young German named Kuellmann has also sent in a similar petition saying that he is too ill to leave for his country. It has not yet been made known what the decision of the Ministry is in reference to these petitions.

Roul Maker, an apprentice engineer at the Taikoo Dock, to-day charged a Chinese boy with stealing a pair of white canvas shoes which were hung out to dry. The amah employed by the complainant gave evidence that she saw the boy take the shoes from the bamboo and run off, but he was arrested by a Chinese. The case was remanded by the Magistrate for the production of another witness.

At the Magistracy to-day two chair coolies employed by Mr. A. G. Fletcher were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with disorderly behaviour in Wyndham Street and assaulting an Indian watchman employed by the Victoria Dispensary. It was stated in evidence that the coolies were seen striking the watchman with bamboo poles. Testimony to the assault was afforded in the bruises which were inflicted on the Indian's arms and wrists. Further evidence was given by Mr. F. W. Stapleton, the manager of the Victoria Dispensary, who stated that about a week ago a similar disturbance was created by the coolies, who deposited their chair on the pavement outside the shop. They were quarrelling with the watchman, and on that occasion he endeavoured to find out and communicate with their master, Mr. Lindell, adjourned the case until Monday for further evidence.

1894.
HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending May 18, 1894.)

THE DOLLARS.
May 7.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 2s. 11 1/2d.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.
May 7.—Lady Warrander, the wife of Commodore Warrander, arrived here in the *Ganges* yesterday.

THE WATER SUPPLY.
May 8.—The Government now notifies that "on and after the 8th inst. the water supply will be turned on for two hours a day, only 6 to 8 p.m." What is the use of this? It does not save water for everybody, just lays in as big a stock of water as possible to last through the day.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.
May 9.—Constable Gallagher was to-day fined \$15, or one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, by Mr. Wodehouse, for committing an unprovoked assault upon a stoker belonging to the British Flagship *Centurion*, whom he arrested owing to his having overstayed his leave of absence from duty. The constable also had to pay to the stoker or in default, "go aloft" for three weeks. The Mexicans were duly paid.

BELLIOS MEDALS AND PRIZES.

May 10.—At Government House yesterday, on the occasion of the distribution of Bellios medals and prizes won in school examinations at the end of last year, there were present Major General Barker C. B. (Officer Administering the Government) and Mrs. Barker. In calling upon His Excellency to distribute the prizes Mr. Francis, as one of the Bellios Fund trustees, referred to the founding of the fund, five years ago, for rewarding acts of valour in Hongkong, Canton and Macao, or in the absence of any such claims, devoting the balance of the annual income to prizes for the encouragement of education.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

May 11.—The annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon in the City Hall. The following officers were elected:—Mr. J. J. Keswick, Chairman; Mr. K. Mackintosh, Vice-Chairman; Committee, Messrs. S. C. Michaelson, A. G. Wood, H. Hopkins, H. H. Joseph, D. Jones, R. M. Gray and T. Jackson.

FAREWELL GATHERING.

May 12.—A large and representative gathering of Chinese merchants was held in the City Hall to-day, to bid farewell to the Hon. Mr. T. H. Whitehead, representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, now going home on leave. Mr. Ho Am, manager of the On Tai Insurance Company, presided and there were about one hundred Chinese merchants present, principally heads of firms on whose behalf Mr. Whitehead was presented with a magnificent Chinese banner-scroll and a handsome set of silver plate, including a salver, cup and tea service, the two former articles being suitably inscribed.

A SEASON OF MUSICAL COMEDY.

Banvard's All American Musical Comedy will open a show season at the Theatre Royal commencing next Saturday. The Banvards are really an excellent American organisation of talented American artists, eighteen in number, the majority being a picked beauty chorus of American girls. The company is presenting a remarkable repertoire of the up-to-minute American musical comedy hits, including "The Suffragettes," "Hello Hawaii," "Oh, Papa," "Of the Front," "Step, Lively," "The Ballboy" and others. Each of the above musical farces is full of the latest "jazz" song hits, good clean comedy and a galaxy of snappy, gingery dances. The company carries a complete scenic production for each play and the wardrobe worn by the company is said to be a big feature. Bookings can be had at Moutrie's.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S FINE RECORD.

To-day will see the end of the Hongkong Schools' Football League's season, and the presentation of the trophies, both Senior and Junior, to the winners, St. Joseph's College. Before the presentation takes place two exhibition matches will be played, the "Winners" playing the "Rest" in each case. The Junior match will take place at 2.15 and the Senior match at 4.15. Both matches will be played on the Queen's College Ground at Causeway Bay, and a small charge of 10 cents is being made. Mrs. E. Ralphs will present the trophies to the respective captains of the teams, and medals to each player at the conclusion of the matches.

By capturing both trophies, and the Hongkong Football League (Junior Division) trophy, St. Joseph's College have repeated their record of 1914, when they captured all the three football trophies.

St. Joseph's College is now the premier school for athletics, they having fewer than six trophies in their possession, which are as follows:—

1. Hongkong Inter-Schools' Team Race (Senior) Cup presented by Sir C. F. Charter, Kt., C.M.G., which has been won by the College nine years in succession, a record which any team in the Colony can be proud of.
2. Hongkong Inter-Schools' Team Race (Junior) Cup presented by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., this year and won by the College.
3. The "Coronation" Challenge Shield for swimming won by St. Joseph's College for two years in succession.
4. Hongkong Football League, Junior Division won by St. Joseph's College this year.
5. Hongkong Schools' Football League, won by St. Joseph's both Senior and Junior, this year.

Besides the above, the Colony's champion athlete, A. Rasmussen, a student at the College, the Lyder Bros., who captured so many trophies at the Hongkong Schools' Sports, are students of the College.

It may also be of interest to mention here that at the recent Hongkong Schools' Sports, three-fourths of the prizes were carried away by students of St. Joseph's College.—Contributed.

"GAZETTE" ITEMS.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following items:—

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Henry Woolley to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board until further notice, with effect from the 1st May, 1919.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Allied Governments have decided to withdraw all Black Lists as from midnight 23rd April, 1919. The object of this decision is to permit trading with any person or firm or company or corporation on the Black Lists. It does not permit trading with enemies or with enemy countries and it does not affect the export prohibitions published in the *Gazette* of the 31st January, and amended in the *Gazette* of the 14th February, 4th April, 11th April, and 25th April.

The *Gazette* also contains a list of Masters, Mates, and Engineers who obtained certificates of competency during the past year.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P.R., state:—

MEETING.
A meeting will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday, May 6th at 5.30 p.m. All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not performed S.S. duties are required to attend. Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend. This order does not apply to the Band, Orchestra, Buglers and Mounted Section. Uniform optional.

PHOTOS AT FOUR MILES UP.

In the early stages of the war, said Lord Weir in a speech at Glasgow recently, photographs were taken from aeroplanes at 3,000 feet, but latterly places like Zabrugg were snatched from a height of 22,000 feet, or over four miles. Just before the armistice we were experimenting with aeroplanes which fired shells instead of bullets, and in another 12 months we should have had battleships of the air.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The much-discussed diving cruises of the K class, details of which were only recently divulged, are evidently far from being the last word of the British Navy in the matter of submarine craft. Italian newspapers just to hand contain some particulars concerning the M1, which lately arrived at Syracuse, Sicily from Patras, and is apparently the first of quite a new class. She is described as being 330ft. long, and as mounting a 12in. gun forward, near the conning tower, in addition to another weapon of smaller calibre astern. Her crew consists of 6 officers and 70 men.

A Newcastle correspondent (says a Home paper) asks for light on the derivations of the words "Soviet," "Bolshevik," "Spartacist," and "Maximalist," which seem incidentally to perplex a good many people, though they have been from time to time explained in the Press. "Bolshevik" means, in Russia, a "man of the majority," the less popular opposite is Menshevik, "a man of the minority." The reference in each case is to the two wings of the Socialist Party. "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" are simply Latin renderings of these terms, the Maximalist being the Bolshevik or "whole hogger," the Minimalist the Menshevik or "little pigger," in our now obsolete political slang.

The "Spartacists" are the German Bolsheviks, though they happen to be in Germany the minority; they are so-called from the pen name with which Liebknecht signed the first of a series of revolutionary pamphlets. The original Spartacus was a gladiator who broke prison in the first century B.C., and carried on a slave war against the Government in Italy for the next three years till he was overthrown and slain. Liebknecht's idea in adopting this pseudonym was evidently that he, too, was a "leader of slaves"—"wage slaves," "Soviet," merely means "Council," and is the term applied in Russia to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

Mr. Balfour, who shared with Mr. Lloyd George a prolonged ovation from Paris opera-goers, is the most musical of all our politicians. "His first interest in life is music," says one of his intimate friends, "his second golf, and, incidentally, he thinks a lot of politics." Sir Thomas Borcham has stated that Mr. Balfour is the only statesman in England for the last hundred years who can be numbered among the intelligent music-lovers. This, however, may be overstated. Glaxtons was a notably music-lover, with a fine voice in his younger days, and a cultivated ear right up to the end. He did not aspire to Mr. Balfour's Wagnerian learning, but he keenly appreciated the old composers. It was music alone which soothed the sufferings of his last days.

The recent maltreatment of unemployed negroes in one Pennsylvania locality, described in the *Evening Post*, happily seems an isolated incident. Deportation from cruise West in communities of workers accused of disorderliness has at various times roused national indignation; arbitrary deportation of men whose only crime was inability to find work would be wholly inexcusable. One reason for trusting that such occurrences will be very infrequent is the fact that the ability of the industrial North ultimately to absorb the wartime negro migrants cannot be in doubt. The Federal Government has just issued a final report on this migration, and its author, James H. Dillard, estimates the total of those who removed as 200,000. This is much lower than earlier estimates, and would show that the number who have taken temporary employment in munitions plants and other war industries cannot be very great. Many Southern communities have so awakened to the value of the negro as to take steps to remove the cause of migration. They would presumably be glad to encourage migration southward. Consequently, it might well be commended with Bolivia County, Miss., which has formed a "comity congress" to render the negro more contented.

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GOVERNMENT'S DECISION CRITICISED.

MR. LANDALE'S VIEWS.

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special.]

A great deal of interest has been generated in the reported decision of the Hongkong Government to run a tramway system in Kowloon. While this news has been acclaimed with joy by the general public, a certain section of them have not joined in the rejoicing. Consequently, we have endeavoured to secure the views of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Chairman of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, for, but for the statement that he made at the recent annual general meeting of the shareholders, we would not have been apprised of the fact that the Government of Hongkong was contemplating constructing itself a network of tramways in Kowloon and not leaving it as has been the practice in the past, to private enterprise to develop the Colony. Mr. David Landale, who is going home on Monday, has been good enough to speak out his mind, and his views as expounded in this special interview with our representative are of sufficient interest to warrant our giving them publicity.

"When did you first apply to the Government for a concession to lay down tramway lines in Kowloon?" asked our representative.

"As stated by me, the Chairman of the Company, at the Annual Meeting last week, we first approached the Government in October, 1913, with reference to extensions of the tramway generally, and referred particularly to Kowloon, about which conversations had taken place on several occasions prior to that. We outlined to the Government the alternative methods of road transportation, and suggested that probably a service of motor buses would best suit the requirements of Kowloon to commence, and that this could later, when found necessary, be replaced by a railless car service or a tramway as in Hongkong. The type of proposed vehicles was described, and also the routes suggested, and the Government were asked if they would be good enough to express their views as to the service they preferred."

"Have you any reply from the Government?"

"No written reply was received to this communication, and on 17th April, 1914, we again wrote on the subject of extensions generally. On the 5th May we received a letter from the Colonial Secretary stating that the Government was not prepared to commit itself in any way as regards the introduction of mechanical means of conveyance in Kowloon. After this we allowed the matter to rest until March, 1915, when we again wrote to the Government, making a formal request for the concession, and asked definitely to be allowed to commence a service of motor buses, pending the construction of a railless car system or a tramway. It was recognised in making this request, that the roads in Kowloon are not strong for traffic of this nature, and we, therefore, suggested that the Government should strengthen the roads, and that we pay them a fee for each bus or car mile run. The roads in Kowloon will naturally have to be strengthened by the Government to meet the inevitable development of traffic there, and the method suggested, of paying a fee on the basis of the car mileage run, is recognised as a fair one in other cities, imposing

on the Company using the road the obligation of making a contribution towards the upkeep of the roads. On the services with which we proposed to commence, the payment would have amounted to approximately \$3,600 per annum, and this amount would, of course, increase correspondingly with any increase in the service. The routes suggested in this letter as a commencement were as follows:—

(a) Ferry Wharf to Mong Kok

(b) Ferry Wharf to a point in Kowloon City Road north of Bailey's Works.

(c) Cross Route from Hung Hom to Sham Shui Po

with extensions latter of (a) to Lai Chi Kok and of (b) to the Kowloon City Reclamation, and also a further cross route from Lai Chi Kok to Kowloon City. The reply received to this letter was to the effect that the Government were not prepared at present to commit themselves to any undertaking on the subject, and we were informed unofficially that the cost of strengthening the roads was too great for the Government to undertake."

"When did you again press the question?" asked our representative.

"After a lapse of two years we again approached the Government, that is, on the 2nd July, 1918, and on this occasion we submitted that as it was understood that it was owing to the cost of strengthening the roads that the Government could not grant the concession on our last application, we were now prepared to construct a tramway, without running a motor bus or railless service first. This would obviate any strengthening of the roads as of course, the tramway track would be laid on its own concrete foundations, and in lieu of the car mileage payment previously suggested, the Company would maintain the roadway on which the track was laid similarly to what is now done in Hongkong. A royalty on the profits would, of course, be payable to the Government also. To this application the same reply was received that the Government were not prepared at present to consider such a concession."

"How did the Government view this scheme?"

"No suggestion or criticism of our proposals has ever been made by the Government, and we have all along been under the impression that the reason why the Government would not commit themselves was that they did not think the time was yet ripe for a tramway in Kowloon. It came, therefore, as a surprise to us to hear that the Government were intending to construct a tramway themselves."

"Do you think a tramway in Kowloon would pay its way?"

"We have gone very carefully into the figures, and are quite sure that a tramway in Kowloon would not be a paying concern for some years, but in view of future possibilities we were prepared to face this loss. Of this we are quite certain, that the Government could neither construct nor work the tramways as economically as could the Hongkong Tramway Company. We would save in management expenses, as we already have a staff experienced in tramway work and in local traffic conditions, and would save in maintenance charges, as our existing workshops would be used to a large extent, for repairs to the rolling stock. So that if a loss would have to be faced by the Hongkong Tramway Company it is very certain that a greater loss would be suffered by the Government, which would, I presume, be a charge on the revenue of the Colony."

"Are you aware that people accuse the Hongkong Tramway Company of exploiting the public by extortionate fares?" enquired our representative.

THE BATHING SEASON.

PUBLIC BEACHES OPEN.

With the advent of warmer weather when more comfort and enjoyment is obtained in the water than out of it, the North Point bathing beach is resuming its old aspect as a popular resort. Already a few eager bathers may be seen taking to the water. A welcome improvement is the erection of an additional matshed which is reserved for the use of the soldiers and sailors. This shed which has been put up by the P. W. D. to obviate the congestion which often arose last year in the men's sheds, will be much appreciated by the men of the Service. Besides this shed, there are two other sheds, for male and female bathers respectively. These are partitioned into cubicles the use of which can be secured on a payment of 10 cents. There is also another shed, the use of which is free. Fresh water showers are also installed, and a large open bamboo enclosure serves as a play ground for the children with their attendants.

Whatever danger may be feared by the less venturesome bathers is eliminated by the floating of a string of depth-buoys, while a life-boat is kept in readiness for any untoward happening. Of great convenience to the bathers is the bamboo pier which stretches to a length of 150 feet from the beach. The Kennedy Town bathing beach is also now open.

"It has been suggested, I think, that the fares now charged by the Tramway Company are too high, and because a large sterling profit was made in 1918 it is concluded that the public are being exploited. This is a wholly erroneous idea, as, in the first place, the sterling profit is very much inflated by reason of the rate of exchange at which the accounts were converted into sterling. The profits are, however, made in dollars, and as over 85 per cent. of the shareholders are in Hongkong they are distributed in dollars, so that the shareholder does not get any more when £23,000 is distributed at 3s. 4d. than he would if the accounts had been converted at 2 shillings and the sum of £13,700 only declared as dividend. In the second place, the total dividends distributed since the Company started is \$23,376, and if you divide into this the number of passengers carried it is found that it amounts to 62 cents per passenger. That is to say, if no dividends at all had been paid first-class passengers could have been carried for 9.38 cents instead of 10 cents, and third-class passengers for 4.38 cents instead of 5 cents. Or, to look at the matter in another way, if we take the total amount distributed for dividends and interest on debentures since the commencement of the Company, and compare it with the actual amount spent on the undertaking on construction work (the track, overhead work, station, cars, etc.) not including anything for goodwill or such items, it will be found to be equal to 6.22 per cent per annum; not, be it remembered, on the money invested in the Company, but on the actual cost of construction. This is surely not excessive, and I presume that the Government would have to raise a loan to pay the cost of construction at a rate little, if any, below this."

"How do you view this new attempt of the Hongkong Government?"

"Speaking generally, I think the Government will be making a big mistake in extending its activities into the legitimate field of private enterprise. They have already more work than they can cope with without undertaking the management of public utility companies, and, while I quite agree that strict control by them is necessary, I think you will find that if the Government run the Kowloon tramways themselves the taxpayer stands a very good chance of becoming the shareholder, and losing both profit and benefit."

"What fare do you think would be charged by the Government on the Kowloon tramways?"

"I understand they propose to charge fares of only 2 cents per passenger. On that basis they will be paying to those who use the tram dividends of two or three times, as much as the present Tramway Company's shareholders receive, and these dividends will have to come out of the pockets of the general taxpayer."

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the great demand for seats for "DAMAGED GOODS" on Monday next, all seats reserved at Moutries, if not taken up by 10.30 a.m. on Monday will be sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

SPORTING JEALOUSY.

Sir,—If "Lover of Sports" chooses to take a few words uttered by one after a hard race in a hot day as an open challenge to the Colony he may do so, but he is aware of the reason why the Handicappers gave 40 yards start to the others in the ¼ mile race and about 80 yards in the ½ mile?

Yours etc.

G. & B. HYDER.
Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

BELIEF FUND APPEAL.

A fresh appeal is being made by the Anglo-Franco-Belgian Veterinary Relief Fund which was established in 1915 by the veterinary profession in France, for the purpose of affording relief to those Belgian and French veterinary surgeons who have been driven out of their homes by the invading enemy and have lost all their possessions. To repatriate these unfortunate victims of the war, and to enable them to find work and so earn their living, funds are now very urgently needed. The Central Committee in Paris has now in hand about £1,630, including £480 received from American veterinary surgeons. The British Committee has despatched the total sum, £300, which has up to the present been subscribed by British veterinary surgeons. But it is estimated that at least 300 veterinary surgeons and their families require immediate assistance, and it will be obvious that a much greater effort must now be made to obtain the necessary funds. Remittances should be sent to 10 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

The was a large attendance at the Theatre Royal, last evening, to witness the performance of the London farce "A Little Bit of Fluff."

The piece formed a welcome contrast to the previous night's play and the audience was kept in roars of laughter from start to finish. It is unnecessary to describe the play, since last night was not the first time it has been presented in Hongkong neither is it necessary to single out any one of the players as predominating in excellence since all concerned were equally good. It is in this class of play that the Management of the Howitt-Phillips Company is happy in its choice, for the players not only excel in comedy but, at this time of the year such plays are more to popular taste. This evening "Milestones" will be staged for which the bookings are expected to be heavy.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

usually due to flatulence, or wind in the stomach, may be remedied by the occasional use of

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Photo: Mee Cheong.

Marriage of Mr. F. Syme-Thomson and Miss Grace Main.

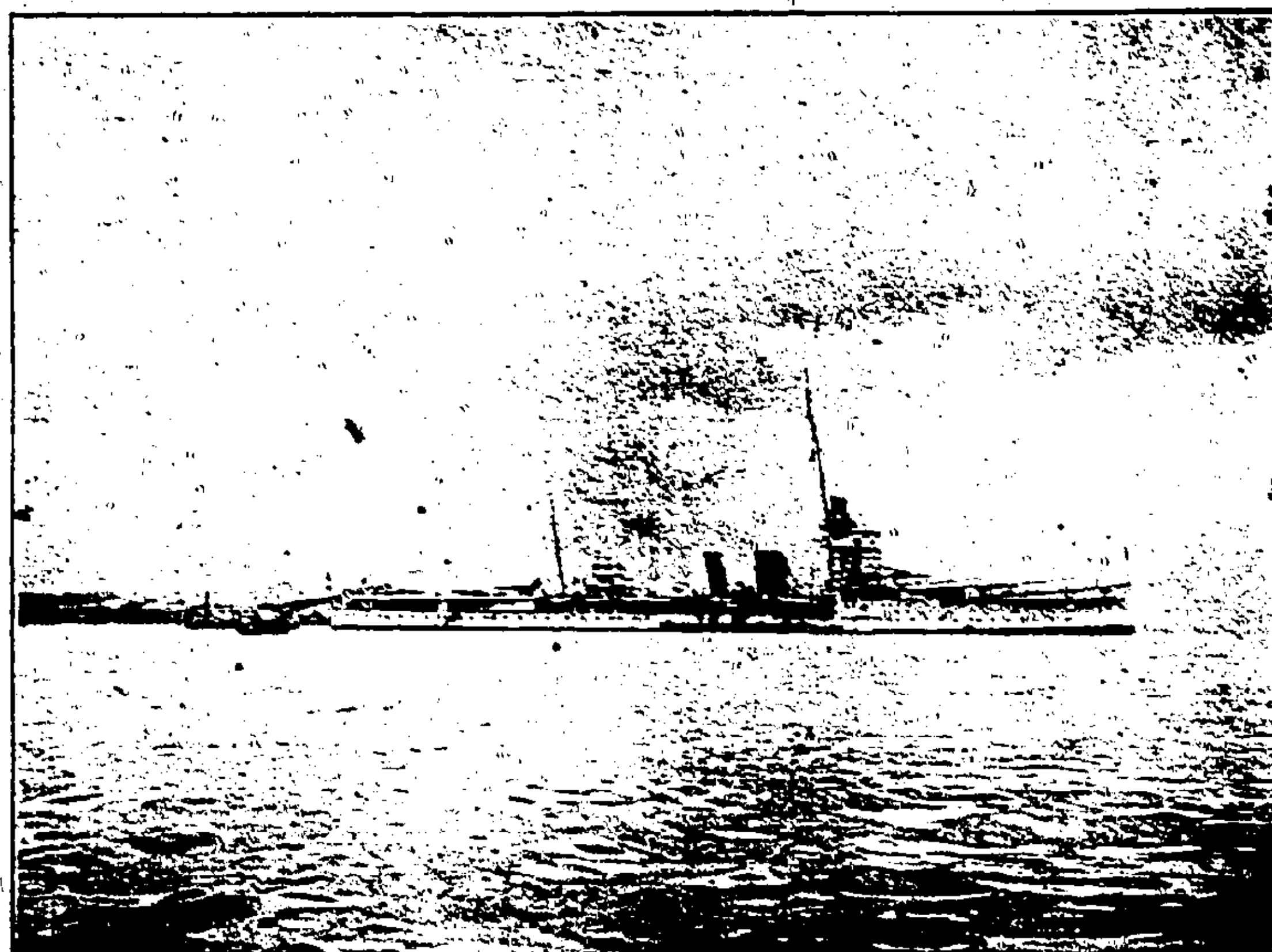


Photo: Mee Cheong.

H. M. S. CARLISLE.

One of the new cruisers of the China Squadron, now in Hongkong.

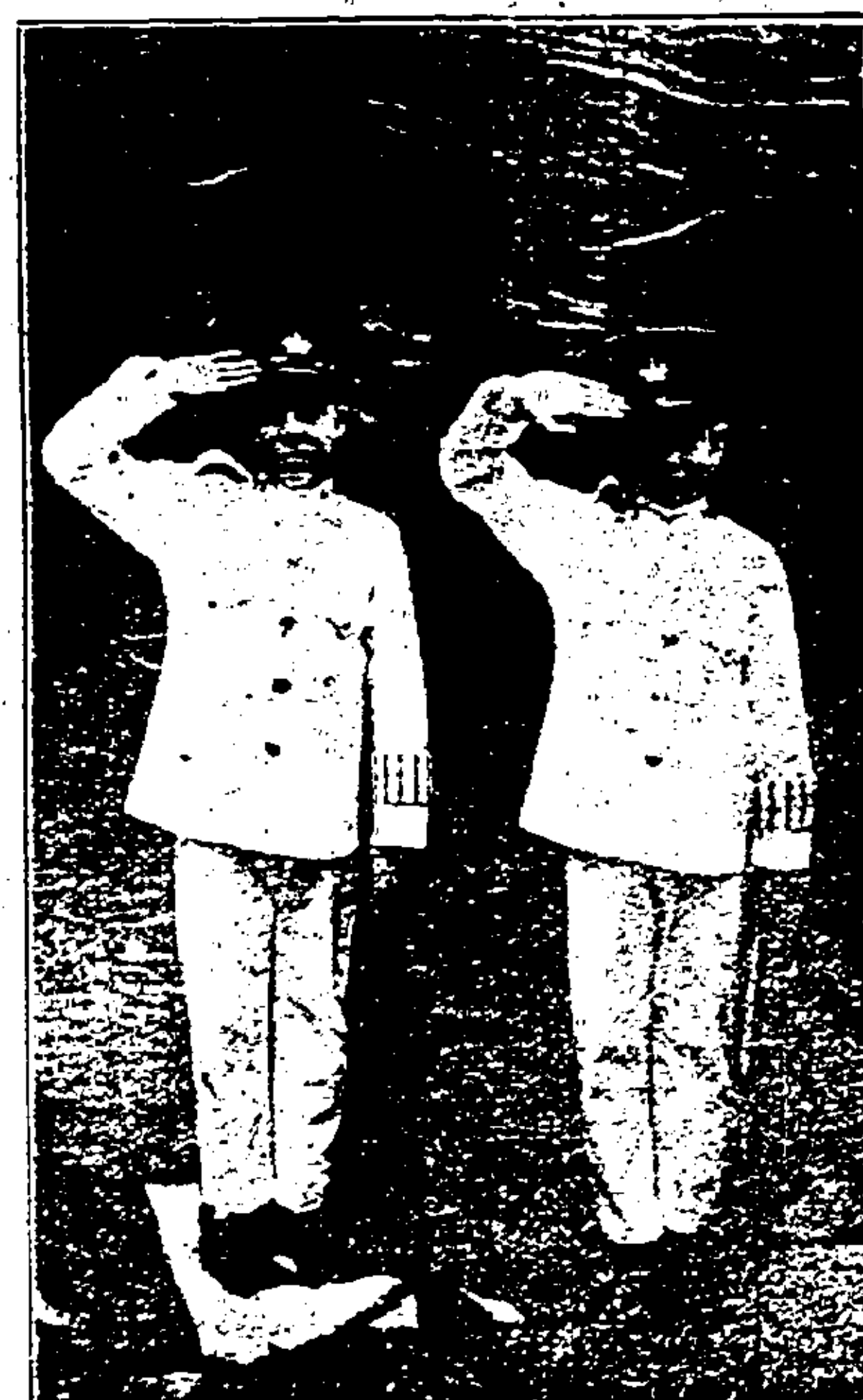


Miss Flo Rodney ("The Princess").



Miss Doris Pitt
(Prince Bekool).

Miss Vera Stanley
(So Shi).



Masters Sydney Searle and Alfred George
as Ah Slop and Ah Cop.

"ALADDIN" AT THE NAVAL THEATRE.

Photos by Mee Cheong.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

THE R.E. GIG TEAM.

Winners this year of the Brown Rowing Cup. The cup was presented to the Garrison in 1905 by the then Chief Engineer, Colonel Brown, for annual competition among the Units of the Garrison in 6-oared gigs. The Officers shown in the photo are Colonel Young, the present Chief Engineer, and Major Buck, R.E. (T.).

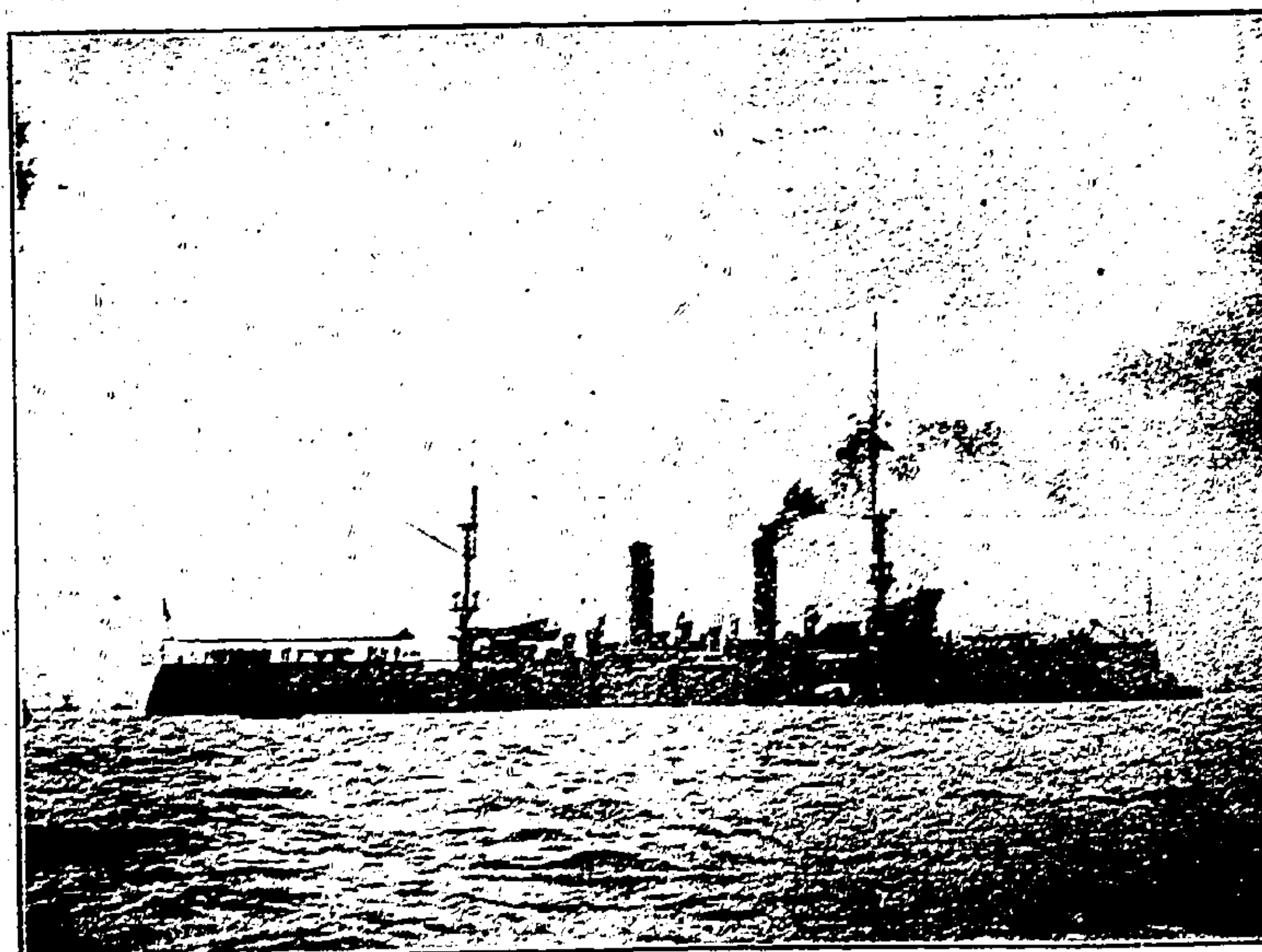


Photo: Mee Cheong.

The U.S. cruiser New Orleans, at present in Hongkong.

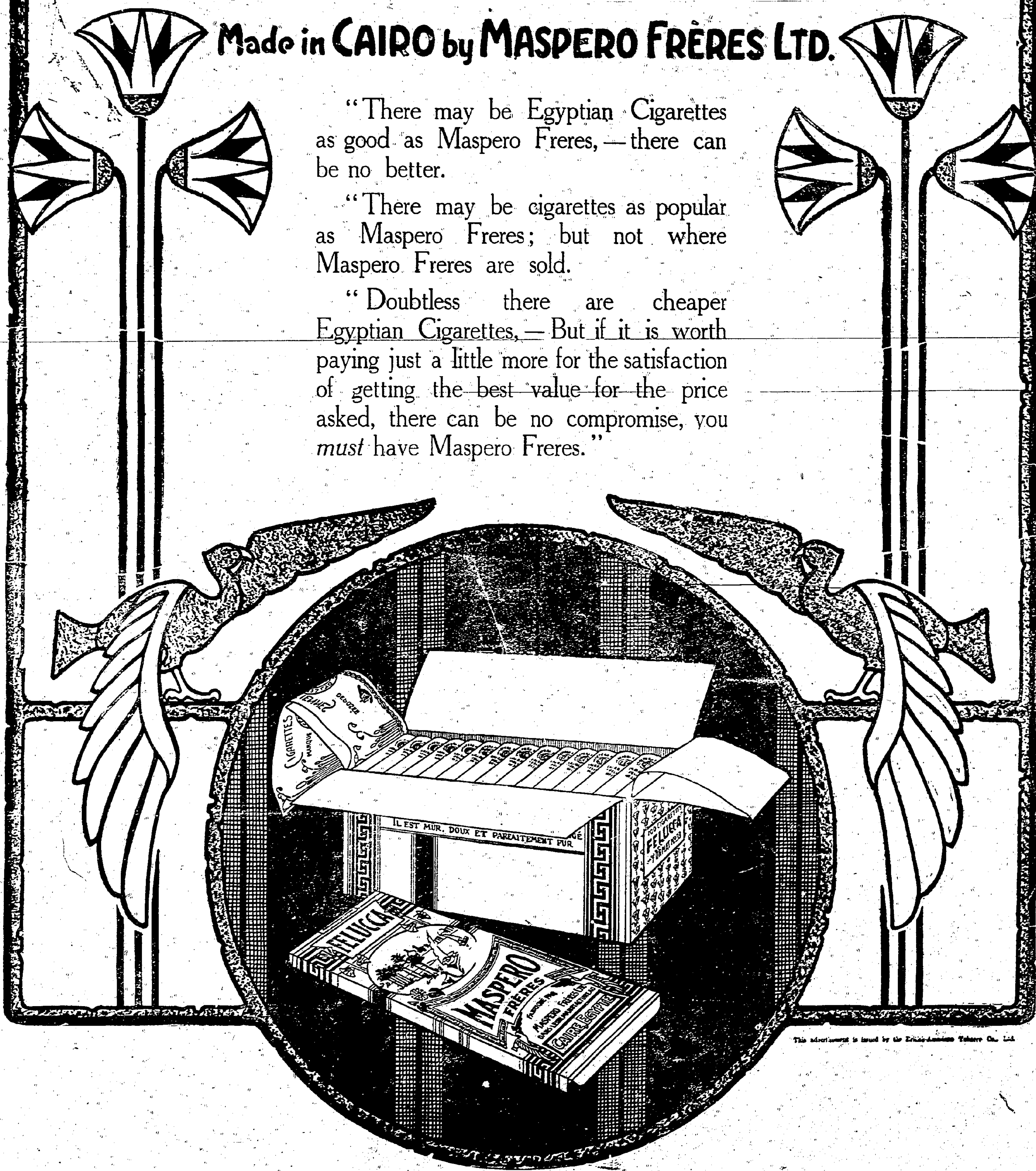
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"ANDES MARU" Monday, 2nd June

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 5th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 5th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Thursday, 5th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCK-
LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP-
LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Monday, 5th May.

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"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 8th May.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 4th May.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKUJIMA & YOKOHAMA
"SOURABAYA MARU" Saturday, 3rd May.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 4th May.

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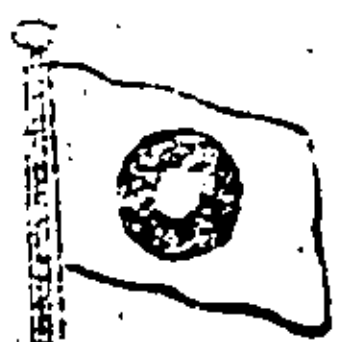
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Tientsin	B. & S.	3, May
Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	4, May
Shanghai and Tientsin	Shanghai	B. & S.	4, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaio M.	O. S. K.	4, May
Swatow and Panak k	Liangbow	B. & S.	5, May
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	6, May
Shanghai	Shanghai	B. & S.	6, May
Shanghai	L. Kiang	J. M. Co.	7, May
Straits and Calcutta	Woshing	J. M. Co.	7, May
Sudakan	Hinsarg	J. M. Co.	7, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	8, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	9, May
Manila	Wosang	J. M. Co.	9, May
Tientsin	Shanghai	J. M. Co.	9, May
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	9, May
Shanghai	Dilwara	B. & S.	11, May
Shanghai and Tientsin	Kwangse	B. & S.	11, May
Shanghai and Bangkok	Chinhua	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai	Teau	B. & S.	13, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, May
Java	Tibodas	J.C.J.L.	22, May
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	24, May
Shanghai	Tjimanoeek	J.C.J.L.	28, May

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP
LINE.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver
B. C. via ports, on April
23th, 1919, consignees are hereby
notified that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed cargo is to be left in the
godowns, until Saturday May 3rd,
when they will be examined
by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke
at 10 a.m. Saturday May 3rd, 1919.

Claims will not be admitted
unless cargo is so examined by
said Surveyors, on the above date.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here after which they
will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
godowns.

All goods remaining after May
3rd, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
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Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Car-
go will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignees' risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 1st
May.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
7th May, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 21st
May, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 25th Apr. to 4th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 25	11.15	4.15	Mon. 25	11.15	4.15
Tues. 26	10.45	3.45	Tues. 26	10.45	3.45
Wed. 27	10.15	3.15	Wed. 27	10.15	3.15
Thurs. 28	9.45	2.45	Thurs. 28	9.45	2.45
Fri. 29	9.15	2.15	Fri. 29	9.15	2.15
Sat. 30	8.45	1.45	Sat. 30	8.45	1.45
Sun. 1	8.15	1.15	Sun. 1	8.15	1.15
Mon. 2	7.45	0.45	Mon. 2	7.45	0.45
Tues. 3	7.15	0.15	Tues. 3	7.15	0.15
Wed. 4	6.45	0.45	Wed. 4	6.45	0.45

m morning. a afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The American & Manchuria Line
as, TITLAROEM left New York for
Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on
the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive
at this port on the 20th May.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. SHINYO MARU
arrived at Yokohama April 27th, and will
leave that Port for Hongkong on May
1st, being due here May 14th.

The B.M.C. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
called from Yokohama, May 2nd, and is
due at Kobe, May 3rd, Nagasaki, May
5th.

The B.M.C. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
due at Hongkong noon Saturday, 3rd
May.

NOTICES.

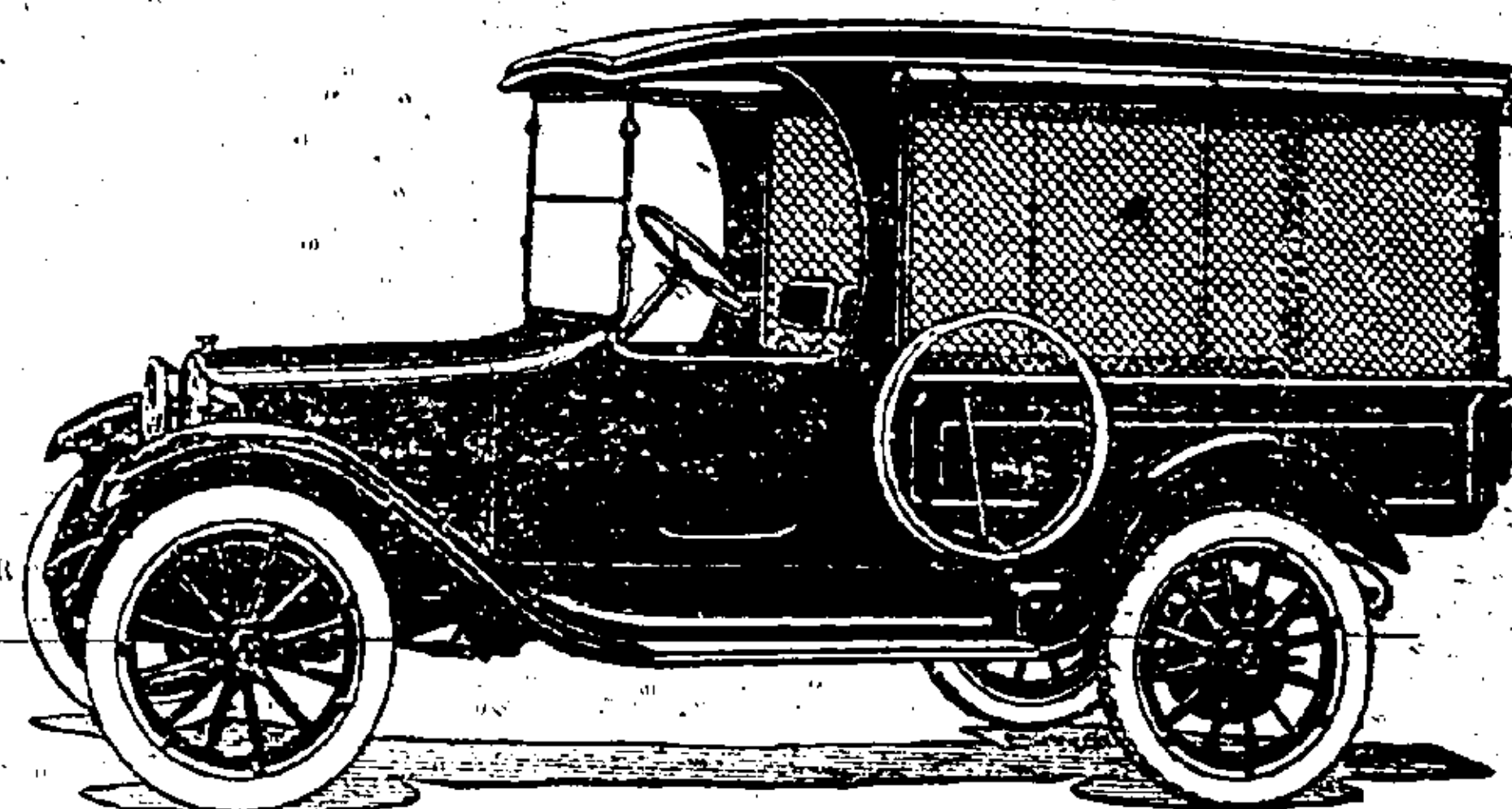
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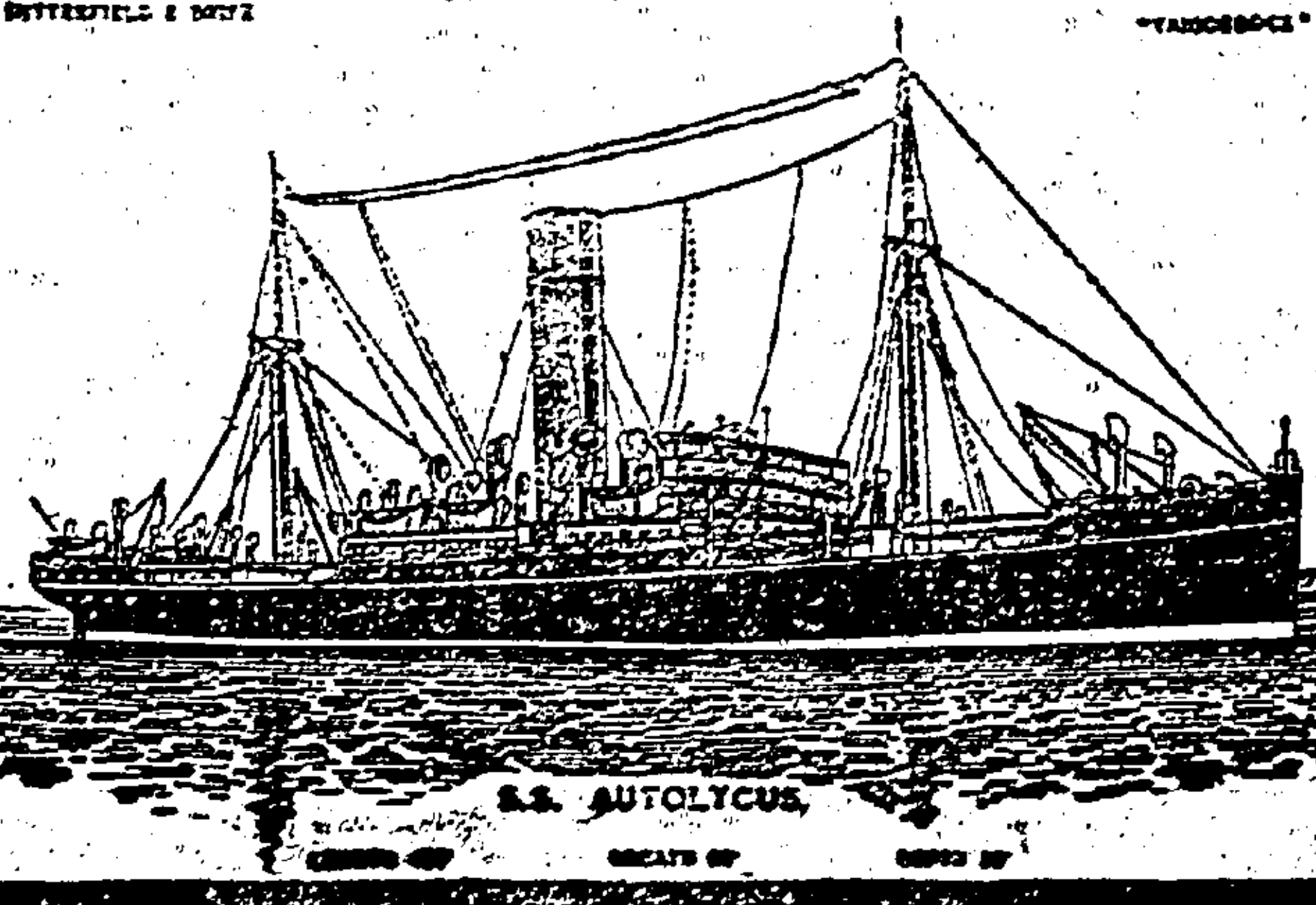
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Chauko, Taitong Hotel, from
Amoy (two).
Fooktonroban, Limmoontong,
from Amoy.
Sayenggiaptong, fourth story
Pingda Central Market, from
Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Canton Road,
from Amoy.
Ho Onwuntanpa Tsushoyoko,
from Osaka.

Yeecheong, from Kobe.
Masakata Nakano, c/o N. Y. K.
8, Kings Building, from Tokio.
Satabakupan Hee Mingkee
West Camp, from Tokio.
Edward W. Murphy, Pacific
Mail, from Los Angeles.
Winghingloo, from Kobe.
Singkee Waisang, 24 Con-
naught Road Central from Kobe.
Ashang, from San Francisco.
Yanhinloong Central, from
Yokohama.
Chinmising Chungping, from
Shanghai.
Weatherwax, from Shanghai.
T. KENG,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong:—

Ashang, from San Francisco.
Hoyga, from New York.
Maaki, Carlton Hotel, from
Manila.
Shastri, passenger Chaksang,
c/o Jardines, from Calcutta.
Watkins, from Soerabaya.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW PAVILION.

There was a large gathering of the members and their friends at the Police Recreation Club at Happy Valley, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the new Club house. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government performed the ceremony of handing over the premises to the members, unlocking the door with a silver key inscribed P.R.C. H.K., after the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P. had briefly outlined the history of the Club. Amongst those present were Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. Mc. I. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. T. Perkins, Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.), Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., Mr. Justice Melbourne and Chief Inspector Kerr.

The building, which was suitably decorated for the occasion, although not an imposing edifice comprises all that could possibly be desired in a Club house. Its design is pleasing to the eye without being elaborate and it is fitted up with teakwood appointments with electric light, dressing rooms, bathrooms, lockers etc., etc. A ladies' room is also provided and it is a building of which the members of the Club might well be proud.

In taking His Excellency to formally open the Club house, The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe C.S.P., said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, before asking your Excellency to declare this new clubhouse open, I think perhaps it would interest both you and these present who are not old members of the Club to hear something of the history of this Police Club. The Club, in the form somewhat as it is today, was organized in the year 1904. Before that time there was a cricket team—the Police Cricket Team—and there was also (I know I have seen it) a tennis club, but the tennis had to be carried on under what you will no doubt believe, Your Excellency, somewhat difficult conditions in the compound of the Central Police Station. In 1904 a gentleman whom I am glad to see here to-day, Mr. Hallifax, approached the then Commissioner and suggested to him that it might be possible to obtain ground if the Committee and the members wished it. The matter was gone into, a meeting was called, and I believe it was unanimously passed that a club ground should be asked for and that premises suitable to the means of the Club, as they then stood, should be erected. These proposals were carried out. A piece of ground was allowed to the Club, I believe on the same site as at present, and in the following year a match was put up for the use of the members. The Club at the time consisted of a cricket club and also a bowling club. Some \$750, which was subscribed by members, was spent in laying out the ground for bowling and cricket, and as I said, in 1905 the first match was erected. At the end of the first year, owing to the rather heavy cost of starting, the new Club found itself, as many Clubs have before, in financial difficulties, and I have been especially asked to state that thanks are due to the generosity of the originator of the scheme that this deficit was made good. The League Bowling Cup was won by the Police in 1908 and to show that they did not forget the help given them in the past, they presented the League Cup to the gentleman who had helped them through their financial difficulties in 1905. The Club has had its ups and downs, and as regards the building itself in 1906 the big typhoon completely swept away the match and it had to be rebuilt at the cost of the members. Again in 1908, two years later, the match was again blown away and had to be once more rebuilt. To mark back one year before 1907, the Police Cricket Team were backslashed second in the Cricket League, and I believe that is the nearest to winning the Cricket

League that the Police Club got. With such splendid premises as it has now it is hoped that the Police will succeed, when the men come back from the front, in carrying off this shield later on. I pass over the next six years, which were marked by nothing special, and I would like just to say a few words in connection with the last four years. The Club, as other Clubs have, suffered a great deal owing to the exigencies of the war, which reduced the numbers of the members and made it impossible for the Police to put a cricket team into the field. It is hoped that now, when the men return, this will be once more possible. In January, 1918 the match was examined and it was found that it was in a very bad state of repair. An estimate was called for it was found useless to try to repair the match and a new match would cost at least \$1,200. The Committee then appealed to the Government to ask them if they could assist, as sub-scriptions, of course owing to the absence of members, had decreased very much, and the Government spontaneously offered a club house to the members of the Police. It is the clubhouse you see to-day, and I think your Excellency, in addition to thanking Sir Henry May, the late Governor, who actually sanctioned this scheme, we must thank your Excellency for seeing that his scheme was carried out, and, in fact, on a somewhat more liberal scale than Sir Henry May originally allowed for. I will now ask your Excellency to address the members before I formally request your Excellency to open the Club premises.

His Excellency said: I feel it a great honour to have been asked to come here to-day to open this fine building, which is to be the headquarters of the Police Recreation Club. This building, as Mr. Wolfe has told you, was sanctioned by Sir Henry May and we can only regret that personally and I think you all do—that he is not here to-day to perform this opening ceremony. I know it gave him great pleasure to sanction the expenditure of a considerable sum in providing a really good permanent clubhouse with such embellishments of architecture as would make it a credit to the Happy Valley. I think you may regard it as almost one of the last of his acts and I hope that in the main portion of the building there will be recorded on the wall that fact. Sir Henry May was so long connected with the Police Force of this Colony, and took such a deep interest in its welfare until the time of his departure from the Colony that I think a record in a prominent place in the main room of the Club is the best way of recording what he has done. (Applause) Well, Mr. Wolfe has described to you the vicissitudes through which the Police Recreation Club has passed, and I think that with this new building, and with the help of the Public Works Department brought thoroughly up to date, there will be no excuse for the members of the Club do not, from next year onwards, take a prominent place in local athletics. Cricket is the game in which I am chiefly interested, and if I speak chiefly on the subject of cricket you must excuse me. I have no reason to believe that among the new members of the Force who we hope have either started, or are shortly starting, on their voyage to Hongkong there are included several bats, a fast bowler, who comes back from the off, a good bowler and other expert cricketers. I say I have no reason to believe that there are such people, among them, but it is impossible to conceive that there won't be some good cricketers coming. League Cricket, (I was speaking to Mr. King to-day about it) has flourished in the past, and if it is any incentive to its doing so in the future I wish to say I will present the material, (the cricket material that is necessary) to properly equip a League team. (Applause). The bowling greens and the pitch, I hope, will be laid out during this summer. The farther limits of the ground will be marked in a substantial way so that the ropes bounding the ground will always be put up in the same position and the encroachment

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-eighth ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Wednesday the 21st May, at 11.30 a.m., states:—

1917 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on 17th May, 1918, the amount standing to the credit of this Account is \$1,299,155.28.

This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of \$12 per share \$120,000.00

To add to Sterling Reserve Fund \$33,834.34, bringing it up to \$383,834.34 500,000.00

To add to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the year 1917. 679,155.28

\$1,299,155.28

1918 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this Account is \$3,151,180.78. Out of this the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share absorbing \$180,000.00. The balance of \$2,971,180.78 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last Meeting Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. E. J. Chapman have resigned their seats. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. F. Maitland respectively.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. White, Maitland, Gubbay and Compton retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. T. E. Pearce has accepted an invitation to join the Consulting Committee, his election requires the confirmation of Shareholders.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

HOME FOR WAR ORPHANS.
The Rev. Charles Spurgeon announced in Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, recently that he had been presented with 14 acres of land on which to erect a home for the orphans of sailors and soldiers. Three wards costing £3,000 have already been presented.

by the large crowd which visit the football matches, will not be so much trouble as they have been in the past. (Applause) Well, I need say very little more, except to express the hope that when this fine building, with the enthusiastic committee and with a large body of members of the Police Recreation Club is about to be opened on a most successful career, and I hand over this building to the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Committee of the Police Recreation Club on behalf of the Government with the greatest pleasure. (Applause)

Mr. Wolfe: Your Excellency, before you open this building I should like to convey on behalf of the members of the Committee and also the members of the Police Force their hearty thanks to the Government as represented by your Excellency for its most excellent gift in the shape of the new Cricket Club. I will now ask your Excellency to accept the key from the members of the Club and to declare the premises open.

His Excellency, opening the door with the silver key handed him, said: Mr. Wolfe, I accept this key with great pleasure and will always keep it among my possessions as a memento of to-day's ceremony. I now, with it, proceed to open the Club. I now declare the Club open.

The party then inspected the premises.

To-day the Club is at home, and tennis and bowls matches have been arranged.

TODAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks a. \$697 1/4

Marine Insurances.

Cantons n. \$500
North China b. \$215
Unions n. \$1100
Yangtze b. \$255
Far Eastern n. t. 26

Fire Insurances.

China Fire n. \$160
H.K. Fire n. \$330

Shipping.

Douglases n. \$ 88
Steamboats b. 23 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b. \$ 32
Indos (Def.) b. 152
Shells b. 170
Ferries b. \$ 35

Refineries.

Sugars b. \$159 sa. 150/9
Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining.

Kailans n. 50/-
Langkats b. t. 20
Shanghai Loans b. t. 20
Shai Explorations b. 2 1/4
Raubis b. 41/-
Tronchs b. 40/-
Urals b. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves n. ex. rights \$97 1/4
K. Docks b. \$154 sa. 154 1/2
Shai Docks b. t. 125
N. Engineerings b. ex. rights t. 24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107
H.K. Hotels sa. \$100
Land Invest sa. b. \$107
H. Phreys Est. b. & sa. \$7.90
K. Loan Lands b. \$40
L. Reclamations n. \$125
West Points b. \$70

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. t. 235
Kung Yiks n. t. 32
Lan Kung Mows n. t. 170
Orientals n. t. 91
Shai Cottons n. t. 177
Yangtzepons n. t. 11 1/4

Miscellaneous.

Green Islands b. & sa. \$ 74
China Borneos b. \$12 1/2
C. L. Borneos b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents b. \$ 74
Dairy Farms sa. \$30
H. K. Electrics b. \$78 1/2
Macao Electrics n. \$33 1/2
Ropes n. \$31 1/4
Trams, Low Level sa. \$7 1/2
Trams, Peak, old b. \$8
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 80
Laundries b. \$ 3 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats b. \$13 1/2
Watsons b. \$ 6 sa. 6.20
Wm. Powells b. \$11 1/4
Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

YOUTHFUL PRANKS.

The mischievous pranks of a Chinese youth have involved him and five others, who were employed on a launch, in trouble. The particular sport which this youth indulged in was to empty a bowlful of water on the head of a girl, which was lying alongside the launch. The girl's father, when he was informed of this maltreatment of his daughter, boarded the launch and gave vent to his wrath in a few expressive words which eventually cost him a broken head. The bowl, the contents of which his daughter had recently received the benefit of, was in turn broken on his head. This was adding insult to injury. He called the police and had his aggressors arrested. This morning at the Police Court, Mr. G. N. Orme was informed that the trouble was due mostly to the boy. He and the girl were of the same age, and evidently the exuberance of youth had much to do with the trouble.

The six Chinese were bound over in a personal bond of \$50. Two of them, including the boy, were fined \$5, and a sum of \$2 was also ordered to be paid in compensation to the damaged party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"If the House of Commons had a will or a conscience it would refuse to ruin the country without cause, and would send Mr. Churchill packing to his constituents to defend his insane estimates and his superfluous political existence together."—*The Nation*.

"Austen Chamberlain is a mediocrity, and at this moment for a mediocrity to be Chancellor of the Exchequer is a tragedy. He must go—and quickly."—"One who knows him," in *The World*.

"With the removal of the embargo and the coming of peace the long anticipated boom in trade should set in, and the outlook for Lancashire's premier industry would then be such as to confound the prophecies of the pessimists."—*Statist*.

"Germany will accept our terms because she must. But does anybody suppose she will keep them? She has a population of 70 millions, as compared with 42 millions in Britain and about the same number in France. Does anybody imagine that such a nation will be content to have an army of 100,000 men?"—*Saturday Review*.

"The British Army (through General Plumer) has intervened on the side of humanity to check the brutal callousness of the Government. General Plumer pointed out in his telegram 'how bad was the effect produced on the British Army by the spectacle of the sufferings of German women and children.' Thus it has been left to the Army to restore some kind of decency to human affairs."—*The Nation*.

"The suggestion that Mr. H. A. L. Fisher be sent to America as Ambassador should be nipped severely in the bud. His distinguishing characteristics consist mainly of the qualities that an ambassador should not possess. A dogmatic disposition, a provincial outlook, and a commonplace personality—these are not guaranteed to make things move in Washington."—*The World*.

"Male vanity is almost never incompatible with good conduct. On the other hand it is—even when it's vanity of the best quality—apt to be ridiculous. A little ridiculousness is apt to be endearing."—*The Spectator*.

"If it is some day claimed that Mr. Lloyd George is the author of the abolition of Conscription throughout the world, the claim will at least be less unjustified than many others which his friends make for him."—*New Statesman*.

PEERS AND RENT BILL.

The House of Lords recently considered the Rent Restriction Bill, which has already passed the Commons. Lord Birkenhead (the Lord Chancellor), in moving the second reading, said it should be borne in mind that these were proposals recommended by the Government under circumstances conceded to be wholly exceptional, in that we were still living under the actual stress of war. If the Bill passed into law before March 25 notices to quit on that day would be void in respect of houses coming under it. Lord Buckmaster observed that if it be true that a tenant was at liberty to sub-let so that he could get the full benefit of the house shortage and the necessity which the Government had declared should not be used as a lever in the hands of the landlord for raising the rent, it ought in common justice to be remedied before the Bill passed into law. The Lord Chancellor said the sub-letting abuse seemed to be confined mainly to furnished tenements. If the abuse was as grave as was alleged he would see if it could be remedied in Committee. The Bill was read a second time.

NOTICES.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House

in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

TELEPHONE

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION

SUMMER is HERE

and you want the most modern car procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: — \$300 per hour

Hudson Super Six: — 7.00 "

Oaklands: — 6.00 "

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED

TEL. 2499 A LARGE STOCK OF GOODBIRD & GOODYEAR TYRES & TUBES SIZES 32" & 32" X 4 HAVE ARRIVED. TEL. 2499

SUMMER REQUISITES.

Improved Talcum Powder

Lavender, Violet, Lilac, Carnation.

1 lb tins \$1.00

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion

The only Safe and Certain Cure.

50 cts and \$1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder

Gives immediate relief.

50 cts and \$1.00 per tin.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

32, Queen's Road Central

Telephone 298.

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE—PROTECTION

IF YOUR FAMILY NEED PROTECTION

THEY NEED IT NOW

WE SUPPLY THAT NEED

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

F. M. WELLES, 12, Powell's Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy Cotton goods.—Local rates have declined somewhat, despite a firmer home market. These depreciations in dollar values are doubtless largely due to the continued rise in exchange. Small sales of greys and whites have been effected and some blacks are reported to have been sold. Cotton.—The latest quotation is 18.284 for Good Middling.

Cotton Yarn.—The trouble in India and the fear of consequent interference with supplies have affected our market and a good business was done at an advance of \$3/6 per bale. Market closes quiet for the lower counts. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$180/225. No. 12s at \$197/216. No. 16s at \$242/253. No. 20s at \$243/272. Arrivals 3,000 bales. Sales 7000 bales. Shipments 400 bales. Unsold stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Raw Cottons.—No arrivals and no stocks. Quotations are nominal. Indian \$41/51. Chinese \$43/53.

Woolens.—Business remains very dull. Prices at home keep firm and, as we have reported before, the present level of values is quite beyond the pocket of the average native.

Window Glass.—Market for the 1/16" is slightly easier on

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak from the Colony Mr. Walter Sinclair will be in charge of our business in Hongkong and South China.

REISS & CO.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Top Flat at No. 2 "Saifee" Terrace Nathan Road Kowloon. Apply to Kayamally & Co. Hongkong.

account of several shipments of Japanese glass having been brought here. The same condition does not, however, apply to the 1/8" thick material.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 330,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$4.10 per bag; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$2.35 per bag; Australian No. 1, \$3.25 per bag; No. 2, \$2.70 per bag.

Mats.—Small business is reported in mats to arrive. 1 1/2 in. at \$10.00. 3 1/2 in. at \$9.00. Plate cutting has been offered at \$5.75 to \$6. Steel Plates are quoted at about \$7.60 to \$8.00. Business locally continues very quiet indeed with the exception of a firmness in mats, nothing has been moved off or been offered for.

Sugar.—Market strong and active at advanced rates.

WYNAND

FAMOUS

ESTABLISHED



FOCKINK

LIQUEURS

1679

TRY THE FOLLOWING—THEY ARE POPULAR:—

Half & Half
Creme de Mocca
Creme de Cacao
Creme de Noyaux
Creme de Menthe
Creme de Vanille
Creme de Roses

Allash Kummel
Curacao Rouge triple sec
Curacao Blanc sec
Cherry Brandy
Marasquin
Peraicot
Orange Curacao.

AS PURVEYED

TO ALL THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

IN THE WORLD

A BRAND OF LIQUEURS WHICH EXCELS IN MERIT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

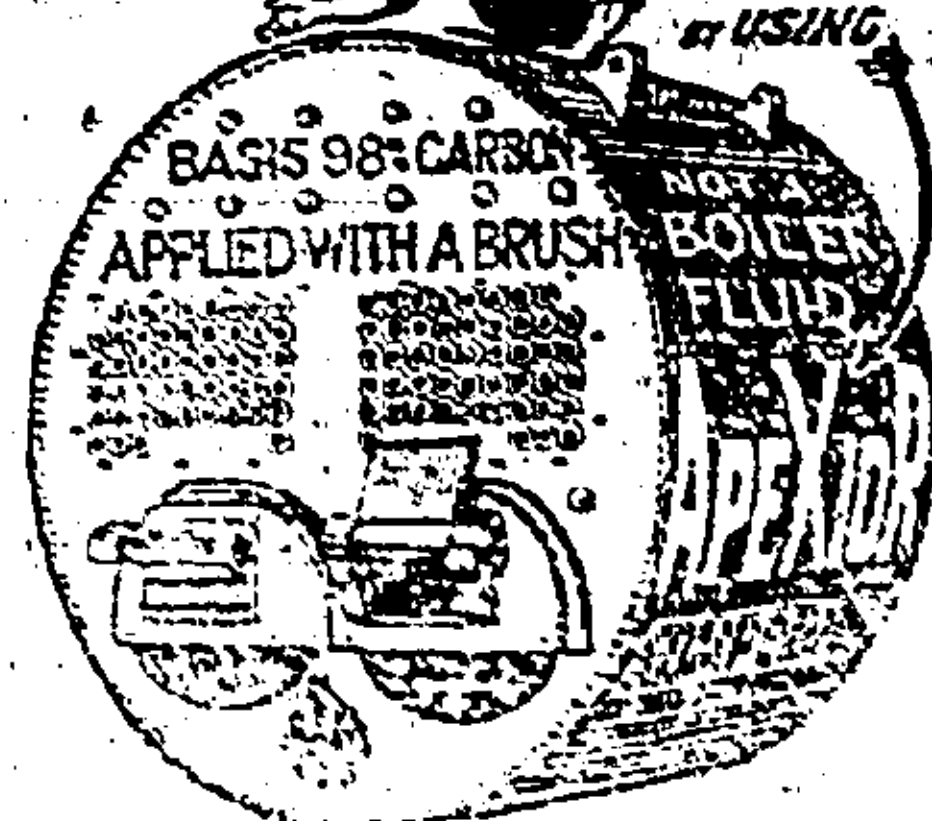
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

POWELL'S BUILDING

APEXIOR

Absolutely
Stops and Prevents Corrosive Fittings
and the Adhesion of Hard Scale.

YOU LAUGH AT BOILER
CAN LAUGH AT TROUBLES



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed
in Boilers treated with this compound!!

The only known Efficient Preventative of Cor-
rosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE,
ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—
Ounard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union
Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-
America Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation
Company, Lampert & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockrell,
Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steam-
ship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHEATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

WHEN LABOUR RULES.

BY RT. HON. J. H. THOMAS,
M.P.

For the first time in the history
of British politics Labour has
been returned to Parliament as
the second party, and consequent-
ly it is taking its place as the
official Opposition to the Govern-
ment. While it is true its mem-
bers number fewer than one
hundred, it must be remembered
that the total poll for Labour at
the general election was roughly
two and a quarter million votes.
Having regard to this fact, and to
judge from the results of the pre-
sent municipal elections, the next
general election might easily find
this country with a strong
Labour Government.

Not very long ago any such
suggestion would have been
laughed out of court, and the
mere prospect to most people
would have appeared as the end
of all things. But to-day we find
responsible leaders of all parties,
and indeed, all sections of the
people, are fully prepared for
such a contingency, recognising
that it is the inevitable consum-
mation of the rapid change
of thought and ideals of the
people.

To those who still nurse mis-
givings as to what will happen
when a Labour Government as-
sumes power, I would simply
reply that the same unselfish
spirit that guided and actuated
our people when they offered
their lives in defence of what was
considered right and just will be
the determining principle of the
party in its political policy and
legislation.

ON THE BROADEST BASIS.

It should, however, be kept
clearly in mind that the Labour
Party to-day is not, as is com-
monly imagined, composed ex-
clusively of those who are en-
gaged in manual labour. On the
contrary, the party is constituted
on the broadest possible basis to
include all who render service by
hand or brain towards the well-
being of the community and ex-
cludes only those who contribut-
nothing.

Therefore, if will readily be seen
that the composition of the par-
ty in itself is a safeguard against
what may be called a selfish
class policy. However, one has
only to look at the present social
conditions, and to remember that
each of the Old political parties
have in turn failed of office
to recognise that class legislation
or perhaps it would be more cor-
rect to say the absence of ade-
quate legislation for the benefit of
the common people, has been a
conscious fault of all parties in
power since the passing of the
Reform Act.

But it is only fair to add that
the workers themselves are no
immune from responsibility in
this matter, having regard to their
political power at the ballot box.
The crisis might well say that
Labour has only received that for

which it asked. But while this
charge may be levelled in regard
to the past, events of to-day, both
politically and industrially,
clearly indicate a growing revolt
against the existing state of
affairs. It is this great change—
which being interpreted, merely
means a demand for a higher
standard of life—that makes me
confident that the day is not far
distant when Labour will take
over the reins of Government.

THE TWO QUESTIONS.

Two important questions arise
and they are being put from all
sides—

How will a Labour Government
be formed and from among whom
will the Cabinet be drawn?

What will be Labour's policy?

With regard to the first I
anticipate no very great difficulty,
because, long before a Labour
Government comes into power, a
large number of politicians whose
main qualification is their
political instinct, will be ready to
turn their attention to the Labour
Party. In fact, the greater
danger to success may easily
arise from those who will sim-
ply prove to be passengers, and
who would not be guided by any
genuine desire to improve the lot
of the people.

It should also be remembered
that the training and experience
obtained in the conduct and
management of the great trad-
ing and co-operative societies
are at least equal to those of
almost any business concern.
The last of our difficulties there-
fore will be the finding of men
capable of filling the various
Government offices. In addition
to this we have the fine old
tradition of our Civil Service, the
value of which can never be over-
estimated, and indeed is not
sufficiently recognised to-day,
which ensures that an efficient
staff is ready to work and co-
operate with a Labour Govern-
ment as it has worked in the past
for both a Liberal and a Tory
majority.

The second question, as to
what would be the policy of a
Labour Government, is certainly
not an easy subject for prophesy.
Naturally, much would depend
upon the issues during the elec-
tion.

It might quite easily be, and
indeed I can quite conceive it as
the most likely event, that some-
what issue fundamental to the
welfare of the great mass of the
people will be raised by which
the Labour party would challenge
the Government of the day. To
secure a substantial majori-
ty of the electors in an ap-
pro- to the country on such an issue
could clearly make it the first
duty of the Government to fulfil
its election pledge.

NO MEAN PRIVILEGES.

Of course, the issues of a
general election, no matter how
comprehensive and important,
could not exhaust Labour's legis-
lative programme. But in the

BISHOP'S BAN ON SUNDAY GAMES.

PARKS MEANT FOR
FAMILY USE.

Speaking recently at the annual
meeting of the London Sunday
Defence Union, the Bishop of
London said they had arrived at
a critical time, because they had
now to live up to all they had
said during the war. He himself
had been telling the soldiers in
the trenches and the sailors with
the Grand Fleet what a wonder-
ful new time they would have
after the war if God gave them
the victory.

Discussing some of the things
they might expect to happen, the
Bishop said he did not consider
it would be wise to open the Lon-
don parks for Sunday games, nor
did he see that any good would
arise from that action. He had
known the parks for many years,
and the picture he had before him
was of the family use of the
parks. To allow them to be
used for organised games would,
he thought, be to the de-
triment of the family life of the
people. They must hold fast to
their Sunday. If Sunday trading
came in that must increase
Sunday work. He urged the
Union also to remember that
"when the good man ceases try-
ing the world drops back like
lead," and he asked them to pre-
vent Sunday from becoming
secular.

The Rev. William Thomas,
secretary of the Union, in his
report said the question of Sunday
cinemas and the profits derived
from them, also the charities to
which they were devoted, still
occupied the serious attention of
the committee. They had called
the attention of the County
Council to a case in a London
police court in which a defendant
was reported to have admitted
that the cinema with which he
was connected had a standing
arrangement with a London medical
charity to pay them 12s. 6d. out
of each Sunday's takings, and the
balance the cinema people ap-
propriated for working expenses.
The committee were unanimously
of opinion that far more rigid
supervision should be exercised
by the County Council over the
profits and charities which deriv-
ed benefit from Sunday entertain-
ments.

The Bishop of Willesden ex-
pressed strong dissent from the
action taken on Sunday by
Mr. George Robey. No
auctioneer, said the Bishop,
could exercise his licence on
Sunday, and he did not see why
Mr. Robey should be permitted to
do what he did, even in the name
of charity.

very nature of things policy
would be directed in the main to
the problems of social reform.
Nationalisation of the great
monopolistic concerns essential
to the life of the community, such
as mines, railways, and canals, is
a far- a plank in the programme,
on the ground that things social-
ly needed should be socially
owned and controlled.

The housing problem would be
dealt with not by the present
methods of merely talking about
better houses for the poor and
leaving the poor to live on the
promises, but by the clear recog-
nition that men, women, and
children cannot become ideal
citizens while their environment
remains what it is to-day.

Education would be dealt with
in the same way. With demo-
cracy really in power, nothing
could be worse than an ignorant
people. Nobody would pretend
that to-day opportunity is given
to develop the brains and gifts of
the poorer section of the people.
We say, shortly, that equality
may not be possible, but that
quality of opportunity certainly
is.

I have dealt with only a few of
the many problems that would
have to be tackled. In an article
of this length it would be im-
possible to attempt to touch upon
them all.

But I assert with confidence
that, while there are people who
to-day fear Labour because of
some stupid notion that our only
objection of government would
be confiscation and robbery and an
attempt to pull everybody down
to a dead level—let me assure
them that such ideas are a libel
upon our aims and objects—
Labour fully recognises that
citizenship does not mean class
privilege and sectional interest,
robbery or confiscation, but
simply justice and an equal op-
portunity for all.—Edinburgh
Evening Dispatch.

FREE TRADE IN CAPITAL.

COMMERCE THREATENED
BY RED TAPE.

Mr. T. L. Gilmour writes from
London—

It will help to a clear under-
standing of the issues raised in
the controversy now raging over
the new Treasury Regulations if
we bear in mind that there are
two distinct, if closely related
questions involved. The one is
the control by the Treasury of all
new capital issues; the other is
the sending of capital out of Great
Britain.

Both these questions involve
Treasury control, but they are
dealt with by separate Treasury
Committees, and give rise to a
somewhat different set of con-
siderations.

While hostilities continued the
business community submitted
patriotically to restrictions which
in practice they found extremely
irksome, and believed to be in
many cases harmful to the
public interest, because they
recognised the soundness of the
principle on which those re-
strictions were imposed. Every-
thing they recognised must give
way to the paramount considera-
tion of winning the war. The
Treasury wanted every penny it
could get, and the New Capital
Issues Committee was appointed
with the avowed and express
object of preventing money being
diverted from Government loans
into new enterprises.

New issues were not made
illegal, but by an arrangement
with the committee of the Stock
Exchange it was provided that
only the shares of those new
companies which had been
sanctioned by the Treasury should
be quoted and dealt in on the
Stock Exchange.

TREASURY RESTRICTIONS.

The Government, in fact, per-
mitted the registration of com-
panies which had not applied to
the Treasury Committee, accepted
the registration fees, and even in
some cases registered their de-
bentures. In practice what hap-
pened was that no company could
make any public appeal for funds
unless it had received the sanction
of the Treasury Committee, but
numerous private companies were
formed, registered and began
operations without troubling to
ask for the sanction of the Com-
mittee.

Prominent members of the
Government tell us that we must
now rebuild the fabric of our
commercial supremacy; that we
must find employment for the
demobilised soldiers and munition
workers; that we must increase
our exports; that in order to meet
the colossal burden of our war
charges we must increase our
national income.

But when the commercial com-
munity girds up its loins for the
task it is met by the amazing
declaration that not one penny of
new capital shall be raised until
a Treasury Committee has given
its consent! And this restriction
is now to apply not only to public
companies, but to the private
syndicates which half-a-dozen
individuals may form under the
provisions of the Companies
Acts for the purpose of defying
their respective interests.

IN BOXES TO BUREAUCRACY.

It would be incredible were it
not true! If this prohibition is
to be maintained in its entirety
the commerce of the country will
be strangled by red tape, and a
Government which has proudly
proclaimed itself to be a Govern-
ment of business men will have
placed our industrial develop-
ment in bondage to bureaucracy.
The Chancellor of the Exche-
quer declared, in answer to Sir
Edward Carson, that he would
like nothing better than to take
off all restrictions to the issue of
fresh capital. What is there to
prevent him?

But if we cannot have free
trade in capital, there are certain
modifications in the regulations
now under revision which it is
imperative should be made. The
retrospective clauses have gone,
and we need not concern our-
selves with them. But it would
be intolerable if private com-
panies, with a limited amount of
capital, the shares of which are
never dealt in on the Stock Ex-
change, should be subjected to
Treasury control.

FREEDOM VERSUS OFFICIALDOM.

This brings us to the question
of foreign remittances. A distinc-
tion appears to be drawn between
home and foreign industries. It
is a distinction extremely difficult
to maintain—more particularly in
a country whose traders have
established relations in every
quarter of the globe.

I admit the importance of main-
taining the foreign exchange.
But how are we going to maintain
those exchanges if we do not trade
with foreign countries, and how
are we going to trade with foreign

The

Allen

New
Series 41

A CAR FOR GENERAL SERVICE

Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building
the new Allen.

The result is a car that is ideal where maximum year-round service is demanded.

The chassis of the standard Allen 41, has been proven through use by thousands of owners.
And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch on
steering column controls the entire electric system.

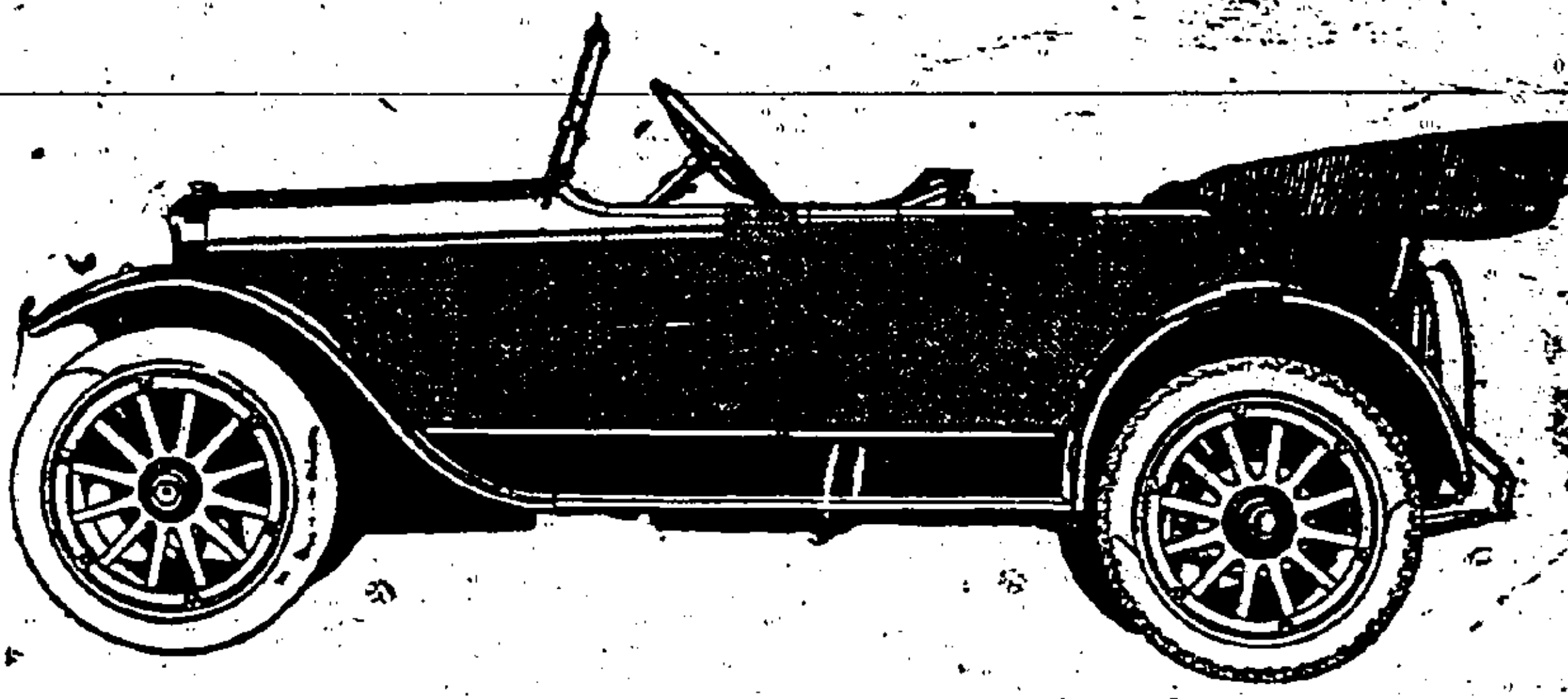
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is
serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car
Book, or, better still, have us demonstrate.

The supply of Allen Cars is very limited. Orders must be placed promptly if delivery is
to be assured.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

5 PASSENGER GENERAL SERVICE CAR.



JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENTS AND LADIES' SUMMER
SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, ETC. AND UNDERWEAR.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND
GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.

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BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES.

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SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 248.

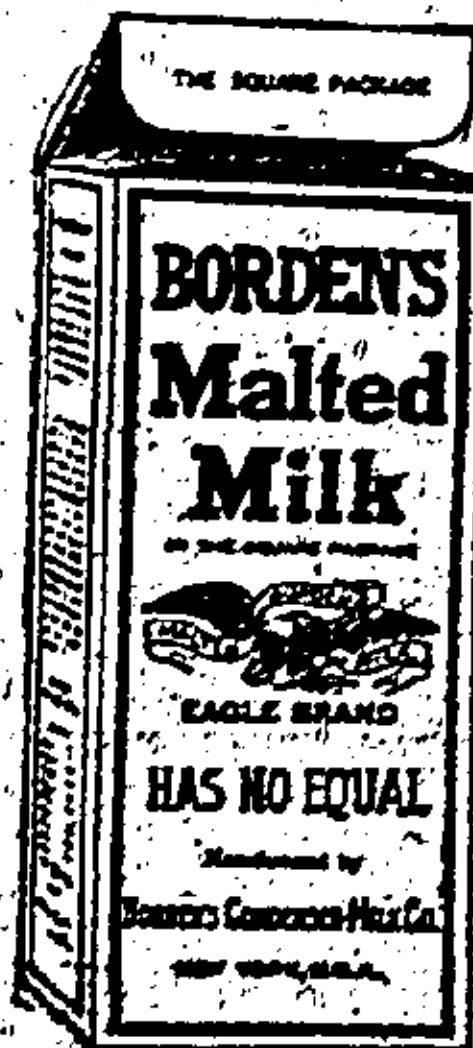
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IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

NOW IN STOCK
AT
ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

THE
BEST FOOD
FOR
BABIES
AND
INVALIDS



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FOR THE
SQUARE
PACKAGE
TAKE
NO OTHER

"IT'S PURE, THAT'S SURE"

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All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.
CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

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SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan. Office—4 Queen's Road Central

VICTORIA CAFE

BEST BREAD

only 10 cts. a lb.

THE COLLAPSE OF GERMANY.

INNER HISTORY OF LAST YEAR'S OFFENSIVE.

March 21 last was the anniversary of the opening by the German armies on the Western Front of their last and greatest offensive. On March 21 of last year some 40 divisions massed on a 50-mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise, delivered the smashing blow against the British Third and Fourth Armies which they hoped would open up to them the road to final victory; and for four months, until Foch's counter-strokes on July 18, Europe, in almost agonised suspense, waited on the outcome of what was manifestly a culminating effort of desperation.

How desperate the effort really was, how and why it was hurried forward with inadequately trained troops, and something of its cost to the enemy, are revealed in a letter written by a German officer in Germany to a brother officer, prisoner of war in England, a translation of which has been supplied to the Daily News.

The first great mistake of the war, says the writer, was "the complete under-rating of the Englishman as a land fighter—the second was the under-rating

of America in her capacity both to build ships and to raise an army.

We got false information from our navy, which had been thoroughly spoiled by the great fuss made over it by everyone from the Kaiser downwards. Injudiciously distributed distinctions made the submarine commanders report a much larger number of ships sunk than was really the case; thus the great Army General Staff worked on a false basis.

OLD METHODS AND BACKWARD MEN.

Great mistakes were made in the German shipbuilding programme, and the navy failed in any way to disturb the transport of American troops, with the result that in January, 1918, the American Army in the field was much larger than the General Staff was aware of.

When more details were ascertained it was then necessary to take the offensive with all speed, earlier than had been planned and before the army had been sufficiently trained for it. I watched three divisions at drill. They attacked almost in the same way as in August, 1914, in massed formation. The troops from the East especially were extremely backward, officers as well as men. As a result we had the enormous losses of the first offensive (180,000 men).

Elsewhere the writer of the letter remarks that the troops from the Eastern front only went to the West against their will. The losses above referred to took the Germans by surprise, and by April 18, when it had been hoped to smash a passage to the coast via Amiens, the offensive, on the great scale, had already failed. Not enough troops were available, and the break through could not be made.

The aim mentioned in Ludendorff's order at changing the trench war into a war of movement was not attained, and at this point peace terms ought to have been proposed. The following offensives at Soissons and Kemmel, and later at Rheims, were only miserable attempts. From the time of the failure of the first offensive at Amiens, Ludendorff seems to have lost his nerve.

The collapse of the army was not the work of the Revolution, and the Revolution was not the cause, but the result, of defeat. Discipline at the front underwent considerable deterioration last year, particularly among the troops from the East, but also in the drafts from home. "In the Ersatz battalions old, incompetent Colonels, and often very lazy and conceited dug-out officers, spent their time grumbling, and nothing was done." When Ludendorff eventually took the matter into his own hands "an entirely mistaken explanation of the matter was made to the troops at the front. The task of enlightening them was mostly left to retired officers, who used the opportunity to work upon the men for political purposes."

Ludendorff's fighting method is held by this authority to have been "very excellent," but his plans, it appears, were received with little favour in the field, where senility, incompetence, and war-weariness militated against them.

In an analytical review of the revolutionary movement, the writer traces the collapse of confidence in General Headquarters, which preceded and paved the way for it to "the American leaflets" and the Tanks. Government irresolution and the disordered state of the finances of the Empire are held by him to have been largely responsible for the crash that came when the war was lost. The Revolution, however, had been under organisation for about a year, "at first without the help of Russian Bolshevik capital, but latter with it."

The propaganda at the front was carried out under a systematic and well-thought-out plan. When the mutiny at Kiel broke out a large portion of the troops at the front and at home were already infected. The letter concludes by emphasising the peril of Bolshevism. "So long as Spartacism remains as it is now, all possibility of establishing order is destroyed."

£15,000,000 DAMAGE BY RATS.
At a county conference recently in Newcastle on the subject of destruction by rats, the yearly damage was put at more than £15,000,000, and suggestions for dealing with the pest were referred to the County Council. The veterinary inspector for Newcastle declared that a lining made of rat skins was superior to the lining in many 50-guinea fur coats.

CONSIGNEES.

SWAYRE & ROY, INC.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN AND HANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"ELDORADO,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May 1919 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 8th May 1919 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CELTIC PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports, and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF KERENSKY NOTES.

According to a telegram from Omsk dated April 3 the Department of Finance of the Omsk Government resolved upon the discontinuation of the circulation of the Kerensky notes of 20 and 40 rouble denominations at a conference attended by the representatives of the banks, business men, Co-operative Councils, Chambers of Commerce, etc., and referred the resolution to the Cabinet Council. The contents of the bill are that on and after May 1st the above-mentioned notes shall be circulated at the option of the people, and the Government shall continue accepting such notes till June 1st. The notes thus accepted shall be redeemed to the extent of one-half of their face values in the course of the following six months and the other half shall be converted

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WINDRER"

having arrived from Seattle via Ports, on April 29, 1919, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 5, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 6, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1919.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below	5 ft. 6 in. Below
City	10.3	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3	10.3

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1919.

	1918	1919
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April 1919.

	1918	1919
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3
City	10.3	10.3
Hill	10.3	10.3

The Government Analyst's report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

into bonds redeemable within twenty years. The redemption will be started from July 1st. The Omsk Government, it is surmised, has been advised to take the above step to keep Siberia from being flooded with the said notes which have been recklessly issued by the Bolsheviks and sent to the Siberian markets. In view of the wide circulation of the Kerensky notes on the Far Eastern markets and the serious effects on the markets consequent upon the stoppage of circulation, it is considered that the bill will not be hurriedly passed.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS Co.

TWO NIGHTS EXTENSION OF SEASON.

TO-NIGHT

THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY

"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 5th May

BRITISH GREAT WORK OF THE SOCIAL LEVEL

"DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)

TUESDAY, 6th May

THE GREAT ST. PLAY

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD

WEDNESDAY, 7th May

THE BRILLIANT LONDON COMEDY

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS."

THURSDAY, 8th May

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE FAMOUS IRISH COMEDY

"PEG O' MY HEART."

CURTAIN 9.15 P.M.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

THEATRE ROYAL

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, May 10th.

at 9.15 p.m.

BANVARD AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

18 ARTISTES 18

MOSTLY GIRLS.

PRESENTING THREE OF THE BIGGEST AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSSES.

SAT., May 10

THE LAUGHING, DASHING ABSURDITY

& MON., May 12.

"THE SUFFRAGETTES" FULL OF FUN—GIRLS—JAZZ

TUES., May 13

THE DREAMY, TROPICAL TREAT

& WED., May 14

"HELLO, HAWAII" SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE

THURS., May 15.

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT

Matinee & Night

"OH, PAPA" A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC

6

PERFORMANCES ONLY

6

MATINEE, THURSDAY.

POPULAR PRICES:

May 15th, at 5.15 p.m.

\$3, \$2 & \$1.

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MOTOR CAR

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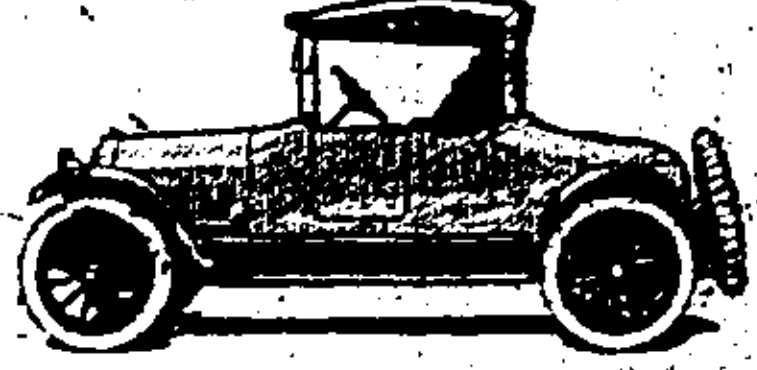
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A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FINAL EPISODE OF

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

"FOLLOWING OLD GLORY."

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

"If you want to see what happened to the Hooded Terror and his gang and what Pearl and Gresham did for 'OLD GLORY' don't fail to see the final episode of this picture."

NOTICES.

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

*"Golofina"*Sold in
Two SizesPerfectos
and
BouquetsThe Cigar with the Havana Flavour
Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—2nd Sunday after Easter, 4th May, 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Venite: Lee. Psalms: Monk and Aldrich. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart and Tunde. Jubilate: Stainer (18th evening) Hymns: 36, (215) 129. God Save the King N.B.—Psalm 19, verses 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 & 15 in unison. Psalm 20, verses 1, 2, 5 & 9 in unison. Hymn 36, verses 1, & 4 in unison. Hymn 129, verses 1, 4 & 8 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Battishill, Jones and Hopkins. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Macfarren (11th morning.) Hymns: 176, 12, 139. N.B.—Psalm 22, verses 1, 2, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27 & 28 in unison. Psalm 23, verses 6 in unison. Hymn 176, verses 1 & 6 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—4th May, 1919.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Festal. Venite: Lee. Psalms: of the 4th Morning.—XIX Monk, XX Aldrich, XXI Woodward, Te Deum, St. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 1, 276, 361, 299, 300. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Festal. Psalms: of the 4th Evening.—XXII Battishill, Jones, XXIII Hopkins. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 31, 373, 223, 38, (A & M. 477.) 395. Vesper Hymn.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services May 4th. Morning 11. Hymns: 377, 566, 432, 430. Evening 6. Hymns: 383, 219, 240, 364. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

PEACE NIGHT BONFIRES.

The scheme for a chain of illuminations and bonfires on Peace Night was carried a stage further recently at a meeting of the House of Commons. It is hoped that a large number of flares of the most powerful type and rockets manufactured for war purposes will be available. The use of wood, coal, and fuel will be avoided. The Lords Lieutenants and other local authorities are being communicated with. The Overseas Club is arranging for a continuous chain of illumination throughout Great Britain and the outlying portions of the Empire.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAIHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per WOSANG, 9th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per KWANGSE, 10th May, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 12TH MAY.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 12th May, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 13th May, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th May, 2 p.m.

GREAT CHELSEA FIRE.

Thousands of pounds' worth of stored furniture have been destroyed by fire in London recently, and one night an outbreak in the basement of the Sloane-street Furniture Repository, Ltd., Chelsea, a building of five floors, caused a loss unofficially estimated at £40,000. The building, about 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, was stored from top to bottom with quantities of second-hand and new furniture, much of it the property of naval and military officers on active service. The fire must have been smouldering for a long time, and the flames had already crept up the staircase and were enveloping the ground floor when the alarm and telephone calls brought up engines from various parts of London. The firemen had a difficult task for the furniture burned with great fierceness, and suffocating smoke burst from the building. Within 20 minutes of the discovery of the outbreak the basement, ground and first floors, and their contents were blazing furiously. Ninety firemen, with 15 appliances, attacked the flames from every possible point. They confined the loss to the three lower floors, which were burnt out. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

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POST OFFICE.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 1 lbs. in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister, at Athens.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Canada—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 3rd May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits & Bangkok—Per TOYO MARU, 3.4th May, 8 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per SUIYANG, 8th May, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 4th May, 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per PHEUMPENH, 4th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 5TH MAY.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per SUWA M., 5th May, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HOPSANG, 5th May, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY 6TH MAY.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIANG CHOW, 6th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 6th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA AMERICA—Per IENYO MARU, 6th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanshodai, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PELEUS, 6th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 5th May, at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per LOKSANG, 6th May, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY.

Swatow and Straits—Per KAN CHOW, 7th May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 8TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 8th May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Vladivostok, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 8th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow—Per SUIYANG, 8th May, 10 a.m.